SUPPLEMENT TO
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SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF INDIA.

(Concluded from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BEFORE he left the matter of cotton he wished to say one word with regard to the indigenous cotton of India. There was no doubt that since the conclusions of the American civil war the interest taken in the cotton supply of India had greatly diminished. Nevertheless it was diserable that the native production should be continued, as something which we might fall back upon in the event of any serious complications again arising with America. (Hear, hear.) It was unfortunate that the cultivation of American varieties had so greatly languished in India, which was partly owing to the uneconomical genius of the cultivators, who let their cotton gins get out of repair; but if the cultivation of foregin varieties languished the indigenous varieties might be fostered by the encouragement of what was known as "pedigree seed." He also hoped they would lend their support to the maintenance of those local Acts passed for the purpose of preventing the local adulteration of cotton by the natives, which adulteration had very greatly injured the repute of many of the best Indian cottons. (Hear, hear.) As India increased in prosperity so also would the importation of cotton piece-goods from this country. During the time when the widest and most protracted famine that had ever been known raised in India there was, no doubt, a diminution in the importation of Manchester goods, but no sooner was the country once more blessed with a good harvest than up jumped the importation of cotton goods, and as a matter of fact more were now being imported into India than were ever imported before. (Hear, hear.) That increase had been so rapid and sudden that it resembled the act of a "Jack in the box," so irresistible had been the industry, and, he would venture to add, the enterprise, of the people themselves. (Applause.) If he had not already over-fatigued them he would conclude by pointing out, with great deference, those things to which he recommended the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to give its sustained attention. First, then he would ask them to encourage as much as they possibly could the government of India in persevering in the path of general progress and improvement. The pessimism which had been alluded to, and which so largely prevailed in many quarters, did indirectly tend to discourage the Government. (Hear.) In saying that he did not wish to run down pessimists. They had their natural function just as much as the optimists, for while the optimists represented the wheel of progess which moved along, the pessimists represented the clog upon the wheel which prevented it running away with the coach down the hill. He would also urge them to do all they could to induce the Government to pay constant attention to the tenure of land. (Hear, hear.) He could not recommend them to urge the expansion of the permanent settlement, because it was doubtful whether the finances of the country could afford the loss of revenue which that measure would entail, but certainly there had been a valuable property in land created by the settlements made by the Government in favour of a vast number of peasant proprietors. It must, however, be admitted that as yet our measures had not been quite so successful in respect of tenant right, for there remained large numbers of humble cultivators whose rights were not so well secured as they ought to be. It was the security of rights which made a people thrive, and if they thrived it was more likely that they would buy the clothing which we had to sell. (Hear, hear.) In the third place, he would urge constant improvement in the law of debtor and creditor. The indebtedness of the peasantry of India was undoubtedly one of the scandals of the country, and it largely arose from defects in the British laws of debtor and creditor. But, in one respect, the fact of indebtedness was a proof of the existence of a vast amount of capital in the hands of the money lenders, and of the excellent security which was offered by the property in land which the Government had created and recognised. Still this indebtedness constituted one source of indirect oppression, and therefore affected indirectly and ultimately British trade in India. In the fourth place, look to the adjustment of taxation. Do not be afraid of direct taxation, but take care that all the remaining imposts which fetter industry should be sternly and summarily removed as soon as the finances might permit. (Hear, hear.) Fifthly, take care that the municipal taxation in the interior of the country was not perverted into transit duties which hampered trade. The octroi duties, which were so popular with the natives of India and were so much in vogue with the authorities to supply the financial sinews, operated injuriously to the trade of the country, and he would have his hearers take care that those duties were restricted to articles which were *bona fide* consumed in the towns to which they were brought, and not allowed to be levied on articles that had to pass through the towns. No doubt much harm had been done by those duties. The grievance had been for the most part remedied, but was likely to spring up again unless we exercised a vigilant attention. In the sixth place, we ought to encourage the Government to further the national and popular education. Nothing so much induced the natives to cultivate artificial wants as education. It was notorious that as soon as a man learned to read and write he began to dress himself better than before. (Laughter.) Care must, however, be taken that the education was suited to the circumstances of India. It had hitherto been too literary and too philosophic; it ought now to be more technical, practical, and scientific. Above all encourage agricultural education, which was one of the crying wants of the country. Until the people should be better educated in these matters they would never understand the experiments which might be made in model farms and in such like institutions, and never learn to apply properly manure to the land. He had stated that they applied more than was commonly supposed, but they fell very short of applying as much as they ought. In the seventh place, take care that a sound system of foresting was pursued. In India the forests constituted a great source of natural wealth, which had been greatly wasted in the past, and would be in the future unless an enlightened public opinion should be constantly directed to this subject. Remember that forests not only improved the climate and therefore agriculture, but they also supplied the wood fuel and timber which were so greatly wanted by the natives of India, and secured them from the temptation to use for fuel those substances which they ought to use for manure. Eighthly, open out as much as possible fresh markets for our goods by the improvement of every kind of communication. Ninthly, give special attention to everything that related to the railway department. We might be sure that notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, the railways of India were proving remunerative. Although, as we know, many of the largest guaranteed lines had only just been opened, and many of the State lines were not yet completed, and were quite undeveloped, nevertheless it was a fact that State and guaranteed railways together were paying not less than 5 per cent. And if they paid that now, we could judge what they would pay hereafter. As for the gauge, that much-debated matter between broad and narrow, he must admit that he once belonged to the school which advocated the narrow gauge, but must acknowledge, whether his own opinion was wrong or not, that the majority of mercantile opinion was in favour of the broad gauge. Still for the narrow gauge people there was this to be said, that what they wanted was to have more miles of railway for the money. They thought that in many parts of the country we might have 130 miles of narrow gauge for the same cost as would be incurred in the construction of 100 miles of broad gauge; and if that were so we should admit there was something to be said upon their side of the question. But especially let him counsel us to urge the construction of temporary lines. Our lines in India were often so expensively constructed that years elapsed before they were completed, trade did not get the benefit of them, and so much money was expended that the finances ran dry. In many cases they had opened lines for temporary emergencies at a small cost, expecting to have to keep them open some months of the year, and to close them in the other months. Ultimately they found that they were able to keep the lines open in those months of the year when trade was brisk, and compelled to close them only in those months when trade was slack. As regarded the question of fares, traffic managers in India desired, not unnaturally, to have high fares, because they thought it would raise their traffic returns financially, but in reality the object should be to have the maximum of traffic with the minimum of charge. No doubt the fares had been reduced greatly of late years, and there was still every disposition to maintain such reduction, but sometimes efforts were made to raise them again, and there was good reason for a Chamber of Commerce like that to keep its attention fixed on the reduction of the fares. Lastly (about railways) let him urge them to insist upon an adequate rolling stock being maintained in India. In every emergency that had arisen they had always been short of wagons, and, what was much more serious, short also of engines. At famine times grain had to be transported from one part of the country to another, and he had known repeatedly great injury to be done to the country by this lack of transport. In the eleventh place, they should urge upon the Government the prosecution of works of irrigation. It was most important, indeed, that those works should be judiciously chosen, because if they were not great financial waste and other mischief would arise. Still, they might console themselves by the reflection that whatever mistakes Government might or might not have made, the canals of India were at that moment paying on the whole 6 per cent on the capital outlay, notwithstanding that many canals remained unfinished. Nothing injured the trade of Manchester so much as drought and famine; when those calamities arose, many of our best customers perished; others become impoverished, and were obliged to wear out their old clothing instead of buying new clothing. Therefore the people of Manchester had the most direct necessity in insisting upon the execution of works which should mitigate the consequences of drought. And, in the twelfth place, let them urge upon the Government the constant prosecution of sanitary measures. Upon those measures depended the life of the urban populations of many parts of India, who were some of their best customers. Lastly, let them do what they could to mitigate the consequences of the silver currency in India, which operated so severely on the home remittances. Large sums in silver had to be remitted from India, and they were measured by the gold standard prevailing in this country. Perhaps the difficulty about the exchange did not so much affect the export trade of India, but it did affect the import trade very often It more than half ruined many of their countrymen in British India, destroyed the finances of the Government, and thereby hampered the progress of improvement. If they would attend constantly to all these matters—the general improvement, land tenure, adjustment of taxation, the municipal duties, national education, the forests conservancy, opening out of communications, railways, canals, sanitary measures, and currency—they would be fulfilling as a Chamber representing the greatest manufacturing centre in England and in the world, those national and imperial duties which they had to discharge towards that dependency, which was not only our best customer, but also the greatest ornament which we had in the whole wide world. (Loud applause.)

The Bishop of Manchester rose to move a vote of thanks to Sir Richard Temple for his calm, statesman-like, and statistical exposition of the present condition of India. He had been struck with the lucidity and the clearness of the statement made, together with its dexterity. Sir Richard Temple evidently belonged to the optimist school, and he (the Bishop) was sorry to say he had been more or less penetrated with some ideas of the pessimists. He had read Mr. M'Cullagh-Torrens's essay on our Indian Empire, and also last autumn the lectures delivered by Dr. Hunter in Edinburgh, which certainly did not paint either the present condition or the future prospects of India in the brightest colours. As far as he had gathered from Sir Richard Temple's address, it would seem that he recommended an exactly opposite policy to be pursued in India from that which this country pursued towards that great dependency when it was treated as the property of a private company 100 or 150 years ago. If they read Macaulay's articles on Lord Clive or Warren Hastings, they found that the one continuous instruction sent out from the administrators of Indian in Leadenhall-street to their Governors in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta was, "Send us home money, that we may pay the dividends of our shareholders, and we shall not be very particular in asking how the money has been obtained." From those instructions sprang all the terrible scandals that discredited the administration, however grand in some respects it was of that old Indian Company. Since India had become an imperial dependency he hoped other views had been maintained. Of course they were only yet slowly making their way to the front in the public mind, but if he were to sum up in one sentence the gist, socially, morally, politically, and economically, of the address, he would say that India must henceforth be governed in the interest of the native populations—(applause),—and by so doing we should best consult our own interests at home. He gathered also from the remarks of Sir Richard Temple that one of the most serious problems that must occupy the administrative faculty of the Government of India was how best to distribute its resources and make them available. Many persons present no doubt heard what seemed to him (the Bishop) to be an address couched in the language of brilliant enthusiasm, delivered some time ago in the large room of that building by Sir A. Cotton, who perhaps pushed the theory of irrigation to the extreme. He was glad to find, however, that a sober-minded financier like Sir Richard Temple had told that Chamber that those were things which required immediate and urgent attention, and he was also glad to hear what had been said about the railways promising fair returns. There were some things, however, to which Sir Richard Temple had not alluded. He did not touch upon the opium question;—(laughter)—he therefore supposed that as a financier Sir Richard did not see his way to dispense with the eleven millions which he believed were derived from that source. From what had been said he gathered that the total indebtedness of India did not much exceed two years' revenue. Taking the revenue of India at between 50 and 60 millions a year, that would mean that the debt of that country was now 120 or 130 millions, and he suspected he was not very far wrong when he said that that debt had been almost entirely caused by unproductive and unprofitable wars. (Hear, hear.) If we, therefore, wished to develope the resources of India, we must, he thought, avoid such serious sources of expenditure in future. (Applause.) Two statements were made in the very animated debate which took place a few nights since in the House of Lords which were well worth remembering. One was a statement which he thought would become historical, made by Lord Beaconsfield, to the effect that the key of India was not Kandahar, or Herat, or Kabul, but London. (Hear, hear.) The other statement was the very statesmen-like paragraph with which Lord Derby concluded his speech, in which he said he believed the conditions of prosperity were peace and a full treasury. He (the Bishop) presumed that a full treasury was a correlative of a prosperous people. (Hear, hear.) Whether the import duties on cotton goods were to be maintained or not—and in dealing with that point Sir Richard Temple seemed to rise almost to the level of an agitator—(laughter),—he did hope that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would support the Government of the day, whether it were Liberal or Conservative, if it would endeavour to maintain peace within our existing frontiers—(applause)—and would within those boundaries develope all the resources of the people by every legitimate influence. If it did that, the Chamber would be doing a great work, not only for the interests of Lancashire, about which they were all too apt to be a little too much concerned—(hear, hear)—but for the welfare of this great nation, which he thought at the present moment demanded for its support the loyal adherence of every British citizen, and also for the well-being of those two hundred millions of people whom Providence had put under our imperial care. (Applause.) The Bishop concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Sir Richard Temple for his address.

Mr. Alderman Bennett, who seconded the resolution, expressed an opinion that the visit of Sir Richard Temple would be of very great service to the commercial community of Manchester.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE following, from the *St. James's Gazette* of March 18th shows the position of the crews when the last mail left:—The University crews are on the move: Oxford are leaving their own river for Marlow to practise for a few days on the Cookham Reach; Cambridge may be expected to put in an appearance on the tideway at the beginning of next week, and to adopt the novel idea, for a University crew, of training at Mortlake instead of at Putney. Cambridge have rowed with the same crew and in the same places since we last criticised them. They are rowing nicely together—no better than they did when Davis stroked them at the commencement of last season's practice, but far more evenly than when Baillie subsequently rowed stroke to last year's crew. They are not quite so strong as they were in 1880, but their superior uniformity goes a long way to compensate for this. They have also a better recovery than last season's crew had; and, though they feather under water on the stroke side, the bow side feather clean, whereas the 1880 crew feathered foul pretty nearly all round. They want more dash at the beginning of the stroke, but the Cam, even when full of water, as it is just now, is a heavy river to row upon. The stroke is long at present, while slow in practice; and, so far as the general style goes, there is no reason why the reach should not be maintained at the same length hereafter, when the crew begin to row a racing stroke over the full course on the tideway. The weak point in the crew lies, to speak pleonastically, in its want of strength: there are no giants such as Gurdon or Hockin; and the heavieat weight (Lambert) is at present the least effective man in the boat. But though he is somewhat clumsy, and ignorant how to make the best use of his weight, he is not so raw as one of the Oxford crew. No. 6 (Hutchinson) used last summer to be a better man than No. 4 (Aitken); but he is no longer so, and Aitken is now, taken all round, the most effective man in the boat, though not the heaviest weight. No. 7, considering the small amount of practice which he has had in a good crew, is a very promising man. His main fault is his failure to use his swing to the end of stroke. Instead of doing so he keeps his body rigid towards the finish, and trusts only to his arms to row the stroke home to the chest. When the crew appear on the London water we expect them to make many friends, simply from their respectable uniformity. They do not splash like the 1880 crew did when they made their début, and they work in far better time. If they do not eventually obtain favour, it will be because their want of power compared to their weight may show them to be deficient in pace when they come to racing against time, or against scratch crews. They can never be first-rate composed of such material; but if their No. 5 improves they should be as fast as last year's crew—possibly faster; and anyhow speedier than the winning Cantab crew of 1879, which, though victorious, was many lengths slower than the defeated crew of 1878.

Oxford are part of iron, part of clay. Their five veterans are much better collectively than any five of the Cambridge men; and No. 5 himself is the pick of the two crews for all-round work. But in their recruits comes a falling-off, and the average quality of the new Oxonians is decidedly inferior to that of the new Cantabs. No. 3 especially (whether Paterson or Harrison shall eventually fill that place is the most backward oar in the two crews; and again, No. 2 is the weakest for his size of the sixteen oarsmen. No. 4, another recruit, is a fair college-eight oar, and passable to fill up a No. 2 seat among a lot of good men, but by no means up to par for power at such a place as that which he occupies. The stroke is decidedly better for style than the Cantab stroke (respectable though the latter is); he is a second edition of J. P. Way, who was one of the best light-weight strokes that ever rowed on the tideway. No. 6 is now a better man than any of the Cantabs; he trained rather stale at the close of last year's practice; and should he do so again this year the loss will be most serious to Oxford, for, with Southwell absent, No. 6 must now be looked upon as the mainstay of hard work on the stroke side. Though the crew are so heterogeneous in quality, they manage to work together, and there is no reason why they should not by the day of the race row as well together as last year's crew. But their comparative inferiority of aggregate of material will probably prevent them from being as good as their predecessors of 1880. The absent veterans, taken as a whole, were much superior to the three recruits, chiefly owing to the quality of Southwell's oarsmanship last season. The ultimate merit of the crew depends greatly upon how far No. 3 can be got into shape in the next week or so, before they take to a racing stroke. At present Paterson is clumsy in his finish, and not unlikely as he now rows, to come to grief in surf at a fast stroke; while Harrison, who has been also filling the seat, does not make use of his weight, and rows light at the finish. Ainslie has been finally discarded—the hope of hammering him into shape being given up, for this season at all events.

The crews at present are made up as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
Bow, R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity	11	2
2. H. Sandford, Lady Margaret	11	7
3. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalene	12	3
4. P. W. Aitken, Jesus	12	2
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke	12	7
6. A. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12	4
7. C. W. Moore, Christ's	12	0
Stroke, E.C. Brooksbank, Trin. Hall	11	8
Cox., H. Woodhouse, Trin. Hall.		
OXFORD.		
Bow, R. H. Poole, Brasenose	10	11
2. R. A. Pinckney, Exeter	11	5
3. { R. B. Harrison, Keble	11	12
{ A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12	7
4. E. Buck, Hertford	12	1
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	13	4
6. D. E. Brown, Hertford	12	9
7. J. H. Wharton, Magdalen	11	8
Stroke, L. E. West, Ch. Ch.	11	3
Cox., E. H. Lyon, Hertford.		

THE BOERS AS MARKSMEN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Field*:—

The splendid shooting and rude guerilla tactics of the belligerent Boers having of late roused no inconsiderable amount of astonishment, not to say admiration, amongst Englishmen, and indeed, Europeans in general, some remarks on the subject, from one who has lived for many years amongst them, may not be uninteresting.

In the first place, there appears to be a general supposition that the Boers are more skilful in the use of the rifle than their English fellow-colonists. This is a mistake. I was myself for some years member of a farmers' rifle club (and once had the honour of carrying off a first prize) where both nationalities were about equally balanced, and can positively assert that the majority of prizes did not fall to the Dutch members. The ranges were generally from three to six and seven hundred yards—distance, of course, measured—and the Wimbledon rules adhered to. However, as most of your readers are aware, it is not in measured distances that colonists excel, but in judging distances on the open flats or mountainous rough country. A man may be a crack shot at springbok and blesbok on the flats, and be nowhere when shooting in broken, hilly country. What baulks an inexperienced sportsman in the latter is the up-and-down distances, and the difficulty of getting the proper range across kloofs, ravines, &c. Owing to the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, where all objects appear much nearer than they actually are, the uninitiated invariably fire short. A man may be winner of the Queen's Prize, and shoot "like a book" from one up to a thousand yards; but place him amongst rugged rocks, kloofs, and gorges, such as the sides of the Drakensberg, where our poor soldiers were mowed like grass—and to his utter astonishment he will find that he can hardly make any shooting at all.

No little surprise has been expressed at the way in which the guns were whitened with bullet marks at the Ingogo. But when one knows, as I happen to know, that these men are accustomed to knock over a single buck at eight hundred and a thousand yards, the surprise is not so great. There are three things a young Boer considers essentially requisite when he takes a wife—a good gun, a good horse, and a sleek, wellmatched span of oxen. He is continually practising improvised target shooting, varying the ranges to suit his humour; beer bottles, ant heaps, old whitened skulls of deap sheep and oxen lying about his farm and homestead—nothing, in fact, comes amiss. In shooting at a skull (generally a sheep's) for a mark, a good shot will smash it bit by bit, reducing it almost to a powder. When dismounting for the purpose of advancing to meet the enemy, the Boers do not tether or knee halter their horses, as I have seen stated in the newspapers, but simply draw the reins over the horse's head; letting the bridle trail on the ground. All riding horses are taught to stand in this way.

The method the Boers adopted in hunting lions in the old days, was to place themselves in a group, and then arrange the horses so as to form a complete circle round them, and, when the lion charged, to fire from between the horses' legs. It would so happen sometimes that a wounded lion would jump on to this living barrier, to the dire confusion of men and horses. However, a reserve shot was always ready to meet such a contingency before any actual damage took place. Accustomed from their boyhood to climbing over rugged hills, both on foot and horseback, and riding down precipitous descents almost as steep as a house, the Boers have an incalculable advantage over methodically-trained European soldiers. Shod with light veldt shoes, made of partially tanned leather without heels, they step and glide along from stone to stone, and boulder to boulder with marvellous facility: whereas an English soldier, handicapped with heavy accoutrements, and shod with clumsy, thick-soled ammunition boots, would be floundering about at the imminent risk of breaking his neck or leg.

Very quick in getting into the saddle, they are bold reckless riders; with horses mostly unshod, they will ride at full gallop over the most awfully rugged stony ground. In such a country English cavalry would have no chance against the hardy accustomed surefootedness of the Boers' horses. The Boers' commissariat is hardly deserving of the name: a couple of saddle bags used for carrying reserved cartridges and "bilton" (dried strips of meat,) and a blanket strapped front of his saddle, is all that he requires. These simple necessaries will last him for days. Frequently compelled by the exigencies of the life they lead to long periods of fasting, the effects of hunger, as experienced by the European sold ier or civilian, are to them almost unknown.

WOMEN AND FREEMASONRY.

AT a late Masonic banquet E. P. Brown, a Cincinnati humorist, thus delivered himself in response to "The Ladies:"

It may be a light matter for you, brethren, to conscript me in this way, but it is far from being such to me. Do you realise what you have called upon me to do? Have you for one single instant considered the magnitude of the task you have thrust upon me? You have not, or that far-reaching Charity which makes its head-quarters in this lodge-room would have spared me. You impose upon me a task that would have made Hercules turn pale and feel like a small boy with a boil on his elbow. You ask me to enlighten you upon a subject that has always been incomprehensible to the minds of men, from the beginning of humanity down to the last new bonnet—in fact, ever since the morning when the first woman filled her pretty eyes with tears, put on her water-proof, and went home to her mother in high dudgeon, with what she conceived to be a broken heart, and a deep seated impression that her hubby was a beast, because he persisted in going to the lodge every other night. From that unfortunate moment, I say, up to the present time, woman has been a riddle that no man could guess, and yet not one of them would give her up. The little boy wasn't far out of the way when he said, "Man is a mister, and woman is a mystery." But a mystery, you know, is always attractive until it is solved and understood, and as the ladies never have been, and never will be fully understood, it is safe to say the time will never come when they will cease to be attractive. My subject is an old one, or at least of uncertain age, but a most interesting one, especially in the morning of youth; in the days of the first budding moustache, when John Henry looks into the lovelit eyes of Mary Ellen, and sees in their limpid depths everything in this world worth looking for and a large slice of heaven besides. For him the magic pencil of inspiration itself can produce nothing brighter than the sweet look of affectionate confidence that beams upon him at the moment of betrothal, and fills his heart with noble aspirations and a new born interest in the market value of household and kitchen furniture. In the priceless gems of coronets can be found no jewel that shines with brighter and purer light than the eyes of love. Brawny smith and relentless anvil have never forged a more binding fetter than has been found in one little tiny golden curl; and, in all the marvels of mechanism, where, I ask, can you find anything in machinery that can keep up with a woman's tongue, without a break or a smash up?

In many respects women and Masonry strongly resemble each other. Both are celebrated for their good works. Masonry is the handmaid of religion; so, also, is woman. The mission of Masonry is to relieve the suffering, minister to the distressed, comfort the afflicted, and watch by the bedside of disease and death, and in all these good offices the soft hand of woman is never missing. Masonry has signs and symbols to remind its members of the cardinal virtues, but in women they are all manifest, even to a near-sighted man like myself, and require no gilt or tinseled emblems to advertise their presence. Masonry has its altar, upon which are pledged vows of fraternity and virtue, but not more sacred is it than the altar of woman's heart, which never shrinks from sacrifice in behalf of those she loves.

Masonry raises man to sublime degrees of beauty, prunes his heart of vice, and implants in their stead vines of virtue and flowers of fragrant goodness. Woman "raises" him also—if he happens to stay late at the lodge, to sublime degrees of consternation and infinite amazement at the high-pressure endurance of her vocal machinery, while she plants on his alabaster brow a hand that means business and destruction to hair, as she twines her taper fingers in his ringlets, and enquires, with an inflection that pries up the shingles, if this thing is to go on for ever! Masonry has its jewels, but none to compare with women—at least many of the brethren think so. In the hands of the Master the gavel is one of the most impressive instruments and never fails to enforce silence, but, in a match for a silver cup, brethren, don't you think it would come out about a neck behind the rolling-pin in some lodges you could name?

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in peace and unity! The wise man didn't say anything about the sisters getting along together in that same way, because in his wisdom he could see that it was one of the things that "couldn't be did." But talk about the compasses binding the brethren together in fraternal love! Where, may I ask, can be found a greater love, without the walls of Heaven, than that encircled by a mother's arms when they enfold their first-born babe? To Masonic ears the square speaks volumes, enjoining correct principles and upright conduct towards all mankind; but which, think you has done most to make men honest, good, and honourable in all the relations of life—the square, which we revere so highly, or that formed by the bended limbs of childhood at the mother's knee, lisping forth the first prayer? The "lights" of Masonry have thrown their pure and life rays into all the dark corners of the earth, and have done much to make the world brighter and better; but, though the beneficent influence of our beloved Fraternity stands as high with me as with the next brother, I am ready to concede that the bright lights typified in female eyes have penetrated further, and have done much, aye, much more—and I say it with no irreverence—to make life sweet, and beautiful, and grand, than all the lights of Masonry put together.

And yet, though our good sisters so strongly resemble Masonry, they have always been more or less antagonistic to it. They can't see why they are shut out and debarred from its privileges. "If the women are not good enough to belong to our Fraternity," says the pouting fair ones, "will you please tell us why not?" This is the very trouble, dear madam and miss; you are too good. The necessity for your membership does not exist. Of the highest possible good you are the embodiment. Now, Masonry was founded for the express purpose of making men better—for the Lord knows they needed it. There was abundance of material ready to hand to work on, and Masonary undertook a big contract when she assumed the job. But with the crinolined angels Masonary had no mission, because they were already better than Masonry could ever hope to become, and so you were left out of the programme, with no slight intended. If Masonry ever gets the advance of you in true goodness, you may rest assured the doors will be thrown wide open, and the Tyler will be instructed to oppose nothing wearing back hair. But if that ever comes, the prediction goes on record right here, that you will be so fully occupied in taking an inventory of what the candidate has on, that the sublimity and impressiveness of the ceremonies will do you but little good. The man, who said you were kept out because you couldn't keep a secret was the basest kind of a slanderer, and not a married man, or he would have known better. Ask any census taker who ever tried to find out a woman's age how well he succeeded, and see if the good man don't heave a sigh and begin talking about the weather right away.

But, though a woman cannot become a Mason in all that the term implies, the close observer of human nature will bear me out when I say that in nine cases out of ten she is the *Master of the lodge*, and no one understands better than she how to wear the apron and call the brethren to refreshment. She may not be able to give the pass word in the due form, but if she don't know how to give the last word every time, and in all sorts of forms will some brother please have the kindness to inform me, at the close of this entertainment, who does? And when she gives the *grip*—on a man's hair—something has got to give way.

Although woman cannot come as an Entered Apprentice to the inner sanctuary, she never fails to enter, heart and soul, into every good work. It is easier—ten thousand times easier—for her to pass another woman on the street without looking back than it is for her to pass to the Degree of Fellow Craft; but when it comes to making a "raise" to buy Christmas presents, or pay off a church debt, she is right at home every time, brethren; and talk about "lectures"—but I must draw the line somewhere.

Woman! the divinest work of the Supreme Architect! The shrine to which all hearts must come! Poets have gone into rhapsodies over her beautiful eyes, her will has swayed the destiny of nations, and her "won't" has kicked up all sorts of trouble. Kings and princesses have bowed the knee in obedience to her mandates, and the small boy has made woe eloquent when inspired by the slipper swaying to and fro in her elegant hand—an emblem, by the way, which she can extract more good from than the Mason of the lodge. Bless the ladies! We admire them for their many graces of mind and person, respect them for their virtues, and love them—well, just because we can't help it.—*Voice of Masonry.*

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

THE "Married Women's Property Bill," which has just been issued "as amended by the Select Committee," of which Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Shaw Lefevre are members, is a thoroughgoing measure. If the bill passes into law a married woman will, as far as her property is concerned, be put into the position and enjoy all the rights of a *femme sole*, or unmarried woman with property of her own. She will be able to acquire, hold, and dispose of "any real or personal property as her separate property, without the intervention of any trustee," and will be capable of entering into any contract on her own account without her husband being in any way bound thereby. Along with this naturally goes the proviso that "every married woman carrying on a separate trade shall be subject to the bankruptcy laws," and that "every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to her separate property, unless the contrary be shown." A comparison of the bill with the Acts of 1870 and 1874, which it proposes to repeal, shows how great a step the Committee which has framed it proposes to take. The Act of 1870 assigned all legacies of personal property left to a woman for her separate use as long as the sum was under £200, a limitation which contrasts strongly with the unconditional provisions of the present bill. The husband was further safeguarded by the provision that he could not be held liable for debts of his wife incurred before marriage. The Amending Act of 1874 changed this, and made the husband liable for his wife's debts to the full extent of any property brought to him by his wife on their marriage. The present Bill retains this arrangement, but in view of the facts that a woman's dowry is at present almost always secured by settlement and that if the Bill becomes law any property that may come to her after marriage will also be absolutely her own, the husband's liability will assume very small proportions. The Bill will no doubt remove the last shred of a very genuine grievance, and if it teaches married women in a very unmistakable way that property has its responsibilities as well as its rights, it will certainly be none the worse for that.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN AMERICA.

BOSTON, February 15.

WHEN it is considered that there are more Irishmen in America than in Ireland, and that sturdy whole-souled loyalty to the mother country is one of the strongest traits of Irish American character, the marvellous growth during the past few weeks of the auxiliary Land League movement on this side the water is in some measure accounted for. In an interview to-day with the president and secretary of the Irish National Land League of the United States I was informed that at the time of the arrest of Michael Davitt the branches in cities and towns of this country numbered fully 300,000 members. Within the past two weeks this total has swelled by thousands daily, and it is no exaggeration to estimate that by the time this reaches you there will be fully half a million names enrolled on the books of the organization. But it cannot be claimed that America is in full sympathy with the Irish leaders. That the weight of public opinion is overwhelmingly anti-English no candid observer in this country will deny. Even the ultra-Conservative press admits that Ireland suffers from a radically wrong and unjust system, which England must sooner or later abolish; and the same feeling crops out in the universal condemnation of the course of the English Government in dealing with the Boers. This popular indignation is traceable to the last words of Parnell and Davitt before their return, and later to James Redpath's ringing declaration upon the lecture platforms of the country, that there is more sinless sorrow in Ireland than elsewhere on the face of the earth. The events of the last few weeks have magnified and intensified this feeling until it fires the American heart with much of the spirit of revolutionary times. When America's heart is touched, her purse-strings are loosened at the same instant. Hence General Collins's claim that the names enrolled in the Land League of America represent two pounds each at the first appeal is no empty boast. The amount of treasure which Ireland's friend in America would pour out for her aid can scarcely be estimated.

The organism of the American branch of the Land League is not yet properly systematized. Since the Buffalo Convention the work of organization has been pushed vigorously forward, and soon every detail will be properly arranged. The movement is being conducted on the broadest basis. General P. A. Collins, the president, is a man of great executive ability, and an energetic persistent worker. He is a gentleman about forty years old, of commanding presence, and his keen, fiery grey eye, magnetic voice, and impressive gesture give an added charm to his bold, forcible oratory. He is a prominent lawyer in this city, a leader in the Democratic party, and at the last election ran ahead of his ticket as candidate for Attorney General. In his first formal public address since his acceptance of the presidency of the League, he outlined the work of the American auxiliaries to be to furnish moral and financial aid to the National Land League in Ireland, in its efforts to obtain such changes in the land Laws as will make those who cultivate the soil of Ireland, its owners. He maintains the entire independence of the American organization from all dictation or direction of the Irish leaders at home or in England; and on the other hand you will refrain even from giving advice to the parent League. The plea that the landlords possess the land by right of ownership and contract is met by General Collins's rather sweeping declaration that "they have been false to their trusts, false to the Irish people, and that there is no sanctity of contract between the shark and the sailor, the wolf and the lamb." He further believes that Mr. Parnel and the other Irish leaders are fully trustworthy, and he is very bitter in his denunciation of newspaper and other public criticism of their acts. Every dollar that is needed or asked for is being sent to Ireland, wherever it will do the most good, and President Collins confidently asserts that three millions could be sent across the water within three weeks if called for. He has no fear that force of arms or other extreme measures will be resorted to by the people or counselled by the leaders, and such a course would meet with his emphatic disapproval. The present membership of the Land League in the United States is not by any means confined to Irishmen or Irish-Americans. All classes and nationalities are included in the ranks, and as a result, loyalty to a common cause has made some strange bedfellows. The New York branches include quite a number of Orangemen. Political enemies, Catholics and Protestants, rich and poor unite in a common expression of sympathy and encouragement. In the North and East the League is numerically the strongest. In the South and Great West the organization is yet in its infancy, although there is an active branch, on the Pacific coast. There are no State or other subdivisions, each branch however small communicating directly with the national headquarters in this city.

At the great demonstration in Faneuil Hall—Bostons "cradle of liberty"—last week, General B.F. Butler, now the Democratic leader in Massachusetts, created tremendous enthusiasm among the ten thousand auditors by declaring:—"I am tired of sending money to feed a starving people; but I am willing to send aid to Ireland for the purpose of recovering for her her liberties. If England attempts to maintain her position there is but one end, and when that end shall come, or the beginning of that end, count me in, fellow-citizens, on Ireland's side every time." Such words as these show the quality of the rising tide of popular feeling in America on the whole Irish question.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CLERICAL BOYCOTTING.

THE Rev. G. A. Macdonnell is a curate of twenty-six years' standing, and is at present licensed to old St. Pancras parish under the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith. Mr. Macdonnell's published sermons have been eulogised by leading clerical journals, and his testimonials signed by high dignitaries of the Church of England. In 1871 Mr. Macdonnell obtained a grant of £50 per annum from the Curates' Augmentation Fund. In 1872 Mr. Macdonnell officiated in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, at the remarriage of a divorced lady. The incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, gave him leave to celebrate a marriage there on that day. The Archbishop of Canterbury signed the license for the marriage. Mr. Macdonnell officiated under the Act of Parliament which allows (but declines to compel) clergymen to officiate at such marriages of divorcees. The same Act distinctly enunciates that no minister thus officiating "shall incur any penalty or ecclesiastical censure whatever." He was at the time a curate in the diocese of Winchester. After the marriage Mr. Kempe wrote letters to the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then Bishop of Winchester, and to the Council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, reflecting on Mr. Macdonnell's conduct as a clergyman for having assisted in making this divorced woman again a lawful wife. In consequence thereof, the Bishop of Winchester, without making inquiries from the accused, at once inhibited him officiating as curate, and subsequently abstained from renewing his license. That same year Mr. Macdonnell lost his grant from the Fund, the temporarily ostensible reason being that he, being no longer a licensed curate, was not qualified to draw any salary from it. He then brought an action for libel against Mr. Kempe for the latter's injurious letter to Bishop Wilberforce. Defendant pleaded "privilege" in his communication, and succeeded on this technical ground, but the plaintiff's counsel elicited during the trial that there was nothing against his client's character beyond this officiation at the wedding aforesaid. Unfortunately for himself, Mr. Macdonnell did not include Mr. Kempe's letter to the Counci of the C.A.F. in his declaration. (No "privilege" could have been pleaded as to *this*.) He remained an unlicensed curate for four years, owing to the refusal of sundry Bishops to licence him after this affair. The matter was discussed in Convocation; Bishop. Wilberforce therein censuring his Grace the Arch bishop for having signed the marriage license. His Grace *naively* retorted, that he regretted that his right reverend brother should desire him to have violated the law of the land. Mr. Macdonnell eventually obtained an assent to license him from the Bishop of London, but only under condition that he would pledge himself not to bring any further actions against Mr. Kempe (for the latter's letter to the C.A.F., to which there was no defence). Thus, in order to obtain leave to follow his profession, Mr. Macdonnell had to covenant to surrender his legal rights. It is obvious that if he had been guilty of conduct which subjected him legally to ecclesiastical censure and deprivation, the Bishop was wrong in consenting to license him. If he had *not* so offended, the Bishop was acting *ultra vires* in using his powers as to granting a license for the protection of Mr. Kempe from process at civil law. Even after the Bishop had thus assented to license Mr. Macdonnell, the latter found that several incumbents who had opened negotiations with him for curacies, dropped them just when arrangements seemed to be concluded. Eventually he taxed the Bishop with exerting his influence against him. His Lordship admitted that, when consulted by the incumbents referred to, he had recorded his advice, "that if in their place, he would not accept Mr. Macdonnell as a curate." However, in 1876, he found a less intolerant incumbent, obtained a curacy under him, and was duly licensed by the Bishop. (He has continued thus licensed to this day.) He then applied to the C.A.F. for renewal of his former grant. The grant is, by rule, to be made to all curates of fifteen years' service, holding a license, and not under ecclesiastical censure. (Ecclesiastical censure, as seen above, is statutably vetoed for performances such as that of Mr. Macdonnell at St. James's, Piccadilly.) The application was refused or postponed on one and another ground during '76, '77, and '78. In 1879, in answer to a renewal of this application, the Secretary of the C.A.F wrote to Mr. Macdonell:—

"Feb. 3, 1879. Before laying your letter on the Council table, I shall be glad if you will answer the following question: Are you the Mr. Macdonnell who, in August, 1872, brought an action for libel against the Rev. J. E. Kempe?"

Mr. Macdonnell replied in the affirmative. The Council then endorsed their previous refusal of his application. On March 24, 1879, Mr. Macdonnell wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of the C. A. F., asking his Grace's advice, and stating his case, much to the effect here related. His Grace replied through his secretary, and promised to lay the case before the Council. More correspondence followed, but nothing has been done to restore to this persecuted curate his grant from the C. A. F. Now his conduct in officiating at St. James's was, as shown, strictly legal. Ecclesiastical and morally he fully vindicates himself in the following words addressed to his Grace, March 24, 1879 (to the publication of which correspondence his Grace has written his assent):—

"I officiated conscientiously believing at the time that in so doing I was discharging my duty as a minister of the Church of England, remembering how our Divine Master treated such women; how kindly he spoke at the well at Sychar; how in the case of a still grosser sinner he would not increase her punishment beyond that inflicted by the pangs of conscience, and only desired her that she *should go and sin no more.*"

The upshot of the whole affair is that for carrying out the provisions of an Act of Parliament, from which certain ecclesiastics dissent, this clergyman has been clerically Boycotted. He was deprived for four years of his pay as a curate by the illegal inhibition of Bishop Wilberforce. He obtained a license in 1876, only on condition of waiving his right to seek in a civil court from Mr. Kempe damages which would, at least, have recouped his losses in salary from the C. A. F., and finally he has been prevented from receiving for nine years an annual grant of £50 from the C. A. F., which grant is professedly made to all licensed curates over fifteen years' standing, and against whom there is no allegation of vice. Mr. Macdonnell is a married man, with a grown up family, and the obedience of the father to the laws of his country is thus resented on him and his family by clerical bigotry, in practical defiance of the statute law of the land.

The intolerant executive of the C. A. F. would be the first to cry out against Disestablishment, yet they, in this case, seek to override the law of the State from which they claim protection. Moreover, this withholding of the grant from the object of their persecution is morally a breach of trust. The fund is subscribed by Churchmen of all denominations.—High, Low, and Broad alike—and the amount contributed by donors of the same views as Mr. Macdonnell would a hundred-fold cover this grant to him. If anything can bring the Church into discredit it is spectacles such as this of intolerance and moral breach of trust. If distribution of the Fund is to be made a matter of sectarian spite, the inevitable result, ere long, will be the withdrawal of a large number of its supporters, and the formation of three C.A.F.'s:—One for the High, one for the Low, and one for the Broad Church party. But, until this is done, this gratification of religious pique on the part of the Council is a breach of good faith towards a large number of their subscribers.—*Truth.*

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE LIBEL CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on March 18, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the libel case of Lawson v. Labouchere and another came on for hearing. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Sir J. Holkar, Q. C.; Sir H. Giffard, Q. C.; Mr. Holl, Q. C.; Mr. M. Smith, Q. C.; and Mr. Poland were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. C. Russel, Q. C.; Mr. Harrison, Q. C.; and Mr. McDonnell were counsel for the defendant Wyman. Mr. Labouchere conducted his defence in person.

Sir H. Giffard, in opening the case, said that the prosecutor was part proprietor and editor, and had been so for the last nine years, of the *Daily Telegraph*. The defendant Labouchere was the proprietor and editor of *Truth*, and the other defendant C. M. H. Wyman, was the printer of that publication. Before calling attention to the particular libel or libels which would be the subject matter of the indictment, it would be necessary for him to give them some notion of the relationship that had existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Labouchere and the circumstances out of which these transactions had risen. Some seven or eight years ago, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Labouchere were on friendly and visiting terms, but about that time some defamatory articles appeared in the *World*, with which the defendant was connected. They were traced to Mr. Labouchere, and in consequence Mr. Lawson declined to associate with him on friendly terms any longer, From that time the defendant had persistently attacked Mr. Lawson and every member of the plaintiff's family in a most vigorous and hostile manner. One of the articles complained of described the plaintiff as a snob, who desired to conceal his origin by changing his name. Everything that could be said disagreeable of the Levy family was published by the defendant. In consequence of what appeared in *Truth*, the plaintiff was induced to do that which in a court of law could not be defended—he committed an assault upon the defendant and charged him as being a liar and a coward. The learned counsel read the account of the *fracas* which the defendant published in *Truth*, and which was the foundation of the libel under inquiry, in which he described the plaintiff as being a "disgrace to journalism," and a "base, servile wretch." In the articles there was mixed up a considerable amount of political abuse with his personal attacks. Mr. Labouchere had been remonstrated with by a friend, who cautioned him that one of these days he would be pulled up in a court unless he desisted from his attacks. He replied that he always took care to mix up Mr. Gladstone's name in all his political controversies, because, if proceeded against, he was sure to have some one on the jury who was an admirer of Mr. Gladstone, so that no jury would convict him of libel. The defendant's most recent attack was in an article to connect the plaintiff with the name of Edward Lawrence Levy, an attorney, who had been convicted of perjury, but the learned counsel assured them there was not the least connection between the two. The defendant had pleaded that the articles complained of were published for the public benefit, and in accordance with that view, he had pleaded one of the longest pleas on record, setting out a number of articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, some in praise of Mr. Gladstone and some in praise of the other side, which he could only suppose was a colourable plea and not really *bona fide*. The plaintiff had always been an advocate of Liberal views, and the only time when the plaintiff differed from Mr. Gladstone's policy was on the Eastern Question. This was mixed up with the allegation, in which it appeared to be suggested that Mr. Lawson had obtained information from the then Prime Minister for his own pecuniary profit, but the string of the libel was in the suggestion that he obtained his information in a dishonorable manner. The defendant then charged the plaintiff with publishing indecent quack advertisements, and he raked up some that appeared so long ago as 1860. The plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with these, for they were inserted before his editorship of the *Daily Telegraph*, and even if he had been, the advertisement department would not be under his supervision. It was, however, the practice then for papers, including the *Daily News*, with which the defendant was connected, to publish these advertisements, but they had been discontinued. The next charge was the inconsistency, so considered by Mr. Labouchere that the *Daily Telegraph* should publish articles in favour of the Christian religion. the plaintiff being of the Hebrew persuasion. Having summarised the plea of the defendant covering 50 pages, the learned counsel then detailed the circumstances he intended to prove by competent witnesses. The printer, by his act in printing, was the very means of the mischief. He had thrown in his lot with Mr. Labouchere, and had justified the publication.

Evidence was then given of the publication of *Truth*, and that Mr. Labouchere was the proprietor and Mr. Wyman the registered printer.

Mr. Edward Levy Lawson deposed: Since 1860 I have been part proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. The greater part of the *Daily Telegraph* has been owned by members of my family since 1857. I assisted my father who was previously the editor. I afterwards became the sole editor of the paper, between ten and twelve years ago. The literary staff is under my direction. I am answerable for the articles that appear in the paper. I having nothing whatever to do with the advertising department.

The case was not concluded when the last mail left.

THE LORDS' DEBATE ON KANDAHAR.

In noble anger and patriot grief,
They denounced the Goverment and its chief!
They denounced their intentions, denounced what they'd said,
And then for *not* speaking denounced them instead;
They denounced them for acting, denounced them for not,
They denounced them for planning, for having no plot;
They denounced their despatches, their speeches their writing,
They denounced them for not more despatches inditing;
They denounced them for cowardice, bluster, and bounce,
They denounced them 'cause Russia they failed to denounce;
They denounced them for doing too much and too little,
They denounced every jot they had done, and each tittle;
They denounced them *en masse*, and denounced them in turn,
They denounced them in phrases intended to burn;
They denounced them at length in the name of the nation,
They denounced them with zest, and with much hesitation;
They denounced them as Radicals, likewise as Whings,
They denounced them as tricksters, as hypocrites, prigs;
They denounced them with gibes most malignant and sneers,
They denounced them with patriots' fervour and tears;
They denounced them as foes of our Empire so grand,
They denounced them with head-shakes and uplifted hand;
They denounced their mark'd weakness, their foolish temerity,
They denounced them with confidence, too, to posterity;
They denounced them in whispers "not heard in the gallery,"
They denounced them for daring to longer draw salary;
They denounced them in mockery, anger, disdain,
They denounced them with pleasure, denounced them with pain;
They denounced them, they said, with the weight of authority,
And denounced them at last by a swinging majority.
Never was known such an utter denouncing,
Rarely has Government had such a trouncing;
Rarely was heard, in effect, such a curse!
    But what has given rise
    To but little surprise,
THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T ONE PENNY THE WORSE!
—*Truth.*

VEGETARIANISM.

A FEW days ago was held in Paris, at the Cafe Richie, the first "banquet" of the Vegetarian Society, which was founded in that city about a year ago. It should be noted that the title borne by the association is not, as is vulgarly supposed, intended to refer to vegetables, or vegetable diet. On the contrary, it is explained on behalf of the vegetarians that they derive their name from the Latin verb *vegetare*, "to be in good heath;" and are thus not to be confounded, on the one hand; with the useful occupants of the kitchen garden, or, on the other, with those human beings who "vegetate" in tranquil spots through want of excitement. In the pursuit of their ideal health, the votaries do, indeed, abstain from meat, and may thus be called vegetarians in the sense of living upon vegetable diet like the Buddhists. But this self-denial is only one part of the system to which they submit themselves, and which includes also abstinence from wine, spirits, and tobacco, and even such things as truffles, shrimps, and lobsters which are supposed to be heating and exciting to the internal organisation of the body. At the late banquet, the proceedings and prospects of the society were discussed in a triumphant tone, and several proofs were afforded as to the success of the movement and the benefits it had already conferred upon the human species. The President divides the advantages of vegetarianism into three—the hygienic, the economic, and the moral. As for the first of these, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to quote the statements of the President, which must have sounded rather like an advertisement of some quack doctor's pills, so manifold and various were the diseases which the vegetarian diet claims to cure. But as a proof of its moral influence there was forthcoming a more definite argument in the shape of statistics from an orphans' school in Switzerland. It appeared that the vegetarian diet was tried at this seminary for three years, and with the following result—that all the inmates became good boys and good girls. "No naughtiness to report; no violation of good manners; and only three deaths to register; whereas in the preceding three years 28 of the pupils had been buried.—*Globe*, March 18.

MONSTROUS FUNGI.

VISITORS to ancient wine vaults or damp coal pits are sometimes astonished by the curious fungi which drape the walls with gruesome tapestry; but every instance of this kind is thrown into the shade by the extraordinary growths which have recently been discovered in some of the deserted Mexican silver mines of Nevada, United States. The dank, warm timber galleries and drifts of these old workings abandoned to themselves for years, have silently given birth to a monstrous brood of morbid vegetation, which apparently has no parallel in the regions of the sunlight and the upper air. In general they are all of a snowy whiteness, and some of the hooded masses rise up several feet from the ground like sheeted ghosts. Others, in the distance, take the form of bearded goats or sleeping owls. Here great bunches of long white hair hang down from the roof; and there huge pulpy masses encumber the floor like bosses of brainstone coral. The latter appears to have sprung miraculously from something spilled upon the rocks in past days; while the former seem to have crystallised like hoar-frost from the atmosphere itself. Some of the rounded masses have actually lifted up from the floor blocks of stone weighing ten, fifty, and even a hundred pounds, to the height of three feet. In the higher levels of the mines, where the air is drier, the fungi are far less bulky than below, and much firmer in texture. The shapes here are, however, more elaborate and beautiful. One kind grows in a twisted spiral, like a ram's horn to a length of five feet, and hangs from the rafters like a trophy of the chase, or rather, like a serpent suspended by the tail. Another sort sends out a stem the thickness of a pencil to a height of one or two feet, where it blossoms into a bulbous knob something like a flower. Nothing like the toadstool or the common mushroom is to be found, and the wondrous growths have all the aspect of being called into a special being by the peculiarities of their environment.—*Globe.*

JAPANESE CATS.

CATS have always been associated in the minds of the Japanese with vampires, ghouls, and other monsters of the "horresco referens" genus. Indeed feline annals tolerably well justify this ill report, for while we have tales innumerable of old women murdered, stout warriors possessed, and gentle maidens bewitched, by cats, we have only one authentic record of good service done by a member of the nine-lived race, and that was when the princess Mesan employed her cat to carry the love letters no other messenger could have transmitted. The province of Iga has always been celebrated for the ferocious exploits of its wild cats, which are said to be of enormous size and particularly savage nature, but an exploit just reported from Gifu in Mino, shows that tame cats are sometimes quite as dangerous as their undomesticated brethren.

A farmer, by name Onda Sahei, residing in the village of Yasukuta, possessed a cat which had lived in his house for so many years that it was known throughout the district as "Onda's old cat." Good fare and comfortable circumstances had produced their usual effect, and each year Tom developed a fresh increment of bulk, and strengthened instincts of domesticity. A few months ago the farmer's young wife bore a child, and at the fall of the year preparations for unwonted festivity were made in consequence. Stout pines and massive straw plaits were hung at the portal, coral lobsters and obese oranges nestled in luxuriant bunches of greenery over the lintels and alcove, and all the neighbours were invited to join in the pounding of a colossal rice-cake. The cat alone held aloof from the general jollity, but since he had long passed the time of life when gambols cease to be entertaining, no special notice was taken of his moroseness. A little after sunrise on New Year's day the family assembled to partake of the rice-cake, but just as the farmer was raising his chop-sticks to his mouth, an unearthly miauling and piteous cries were heard in the adjoining chamber where the baby had been left asleep. The farmer's wife was the first to reach her child's bed and with what speed we can well imagine—where she found the cat tearing fiercely with tooth and claw at the throat of the helpless baby, accompanying his bloody work and with sounds that resembled the growling of an infuriated tiger. It is needless to say that "Onda's old cat" slept that night in the bottom of the village stream, but as for the child, succour had come too late. It died the same evening, and the feast that should have celebrated its well-being, was offered to Jizo the Guardian God of baby spirits.—*Japan Mail.*

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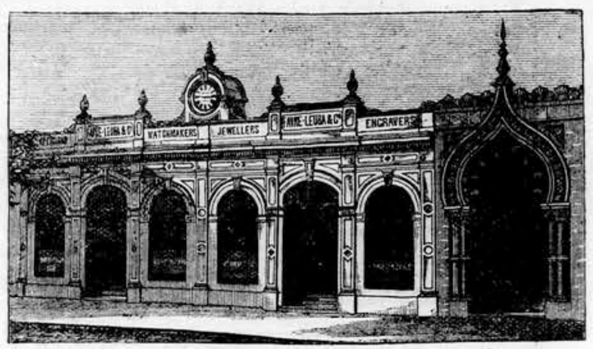

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Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship ; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 : Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,014—New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. MEMFI........ ....on or about 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4th, 1881.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PER S. S. "RYDAL HALL."

THIS steamer will sail from the Prince's Dock on the EVENING of SUNDAY, the 10th instant.

Heavy Luggage should be shipped not later than 4 p. m. on SATURDAY.

Passengers must be on board not later than 6 p. m. on SUNDAY.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th Apr.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	and Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter to be subsequently advertised.

CLAN STUART	s. s. 2,092,	tons sails	16th April.
CLAN MACDUFF	s. s. 2,328,	„ „	30th April.
CLAN FRASER	s. s. 2,083,	„ „	28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Clan Macduff has some second-class accommodation. Fare, Rs. 275.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl,
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

OFFICERS interested in the above are informed that the amounts subscribed and remitted to Bombay on this account have been transferred to the Central Fund at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s, London. Those who have not yet subscribed are earnestly requested to do so without delay, as Funds are urgently required to bring the objects of the promoters before the proper authorities without further loss of time.

W. WATSON & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Committee.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ....Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

INVENTED BY TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OZO,
A Pleasant Sparkling Tonic Drink.

OZO,
A Vitalizing, Restorative Beverage.

OZO,
For all Derangements of the nervous System.

OZO,
A Powerful Blood-generating Agent.

OZO,
Contains a small quantity of Iron in combination with Phosphorus, charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and forms as delicious a Stimulant as the best Champagne. Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE
has the honour to announce that his
FAREWELL BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, 9th APRIL, 1881,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL
THE PAST GRAND MASTER
OF
ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA,
THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
OF BOMBAY E. C.,
AND
THE MASONIC FRATERNITY,
when will be presented Planquette's Comic Opera
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
in which
MR. JOHN TURNER
has volunteered to appear as GOBS, being his
LAST PERFORMANCE IN INDIA.
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
MISS EDITH WILSON,
MISS MINNIE NORDT,
MISS VIOLET VIVIAN,
MR. RICHARD COWELL,
MR. DUDLEY WYATT,
and

The Members of the Band have also kindly volunteered their services.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

FOR SALE, the property of Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba :—

A handsome well bred grey Persian gelding, 15-1, rising 6, has been constantly ridden by a Lady and occasionally driven in double harness, Rs. 900.

A pair of handsome chesnut, stud bred mares, 15-1 and 15-2, about 10 years old, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, have been ridden, Rs. 700.

A light English-built open carriage with pole and shafts in good order, Rs. 700.

A light Mail Phaeton, English-built, with moveable hood, converts into a Stanhope or a double Dog-cart, with pole and shafts, in good order, Rs. 700.

A set of silver mounted double harness in good order, by P. Grant, Rs. 100.

A boudoir grand Piano, by Broadwood, in good order, Rs. 500.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 28-0 per kilderkin.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 28-0 per kilderkin.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 28-0 per kilderkin.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 28-0 per kilderkin.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 28-0 per kilderkin.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 28-0 per kilderkin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,

with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade, and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,

containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
ENDYMION,
BY
LORD BEACONSFIELD.
Cheap Edition.
To arrive by the incoming mail.
Price, Rs. 3-12; by post, Rs. 4-2

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
About the Jews since Bible Times; by Mrs. Magnus	3 12
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Evolution, Expression and Sensation, Cell Life and Pathology; by J. Cleland	3 4
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Haven of Rest and Dr. Pertwer's Poor Patients	1 8
History of a Mountain; by Elisee Reclus	4 12
House of Raby, or Our Lady of Darkness; by Mrs. G. Hooper	2 4
How to Detect the Adulteration of Food	0 8
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In Peril of his Life; by Emile Gaborian	0 10
Irish Pictures, Eighty Sketches taken on the Spot	0 12
John Law, the Projector; by W. H. Ainsworth	2 4
Johnny Ludlow; by Mrs. Henry Wood	3 12
Labour and Victory; by A. H. Jopp	2 4
Lectures on Teaching; by J. G. Fitch	3 12
Life of Alexander Duff; by G. Smith	6 12
Location and Administration of Special and General Hospitals in which Contagious Diseases are received; by Sir J. R. Cormack	0 6
Note-Book of an Elderly Lady; by E. M. Sewell	3 12
Notes on the Nalepakhyanam, or Tale of Nala; by J. Peile	7 8
Paul Faber Surgeon; by G. MacDonald	3 12
Rabbi Joshua; an Eastern Story	2 4
Ride to Khiva, Travels and Adventures in Central Asia; by F. Burnaby	2 4
Robin Grey; by Charles Gibbon	1 4
Schubert; by H. F. Frost	2 0
Science of Beauty; by Avary W. Holmes Forbes	3 12
Short Manual of the History of India with an account of India as it is; by R. Lethbridge	3 4
"Stage Whispers" and "Shouts Without"	0 12
Statesman's Year Book, for 1881; by F. Martin	6 12
Story of Ten Thousand Homes; by Mrs. R. O'S Reilly	1 8
Thomas Carlyle; "The Cider is Fallen"	0 4
Thrift Lessons Familiar Letter; by J. I. Walters	2 4
Weber; by Sir Julius Benedict	2 0
What will the World Say? by Charles Gibbon	1 4
Woman's Fortitude; by J. Money	1 4

COOPER & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	From pure Jamaica Ginger.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Wholesome, refreshing and comforting.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Pleasingly pungent.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A Beverage containing Phosphates.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A delightful Tonic.
TREACHER'S OZO.	Restorative and Invigorating.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Absolutely free from impurity.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Contains a definite proportion of Soda.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Of unequalled delicacy.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	True fruity flavor.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Refreshing and agreeable.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A valuable restorative.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A pure Quinine bitter.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	Of agreeable delicate flavor.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Prepared with great exactitude.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Recommended as a change from Sodawater.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Best Aerated Water for Whisky.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country; and Gentlemen arriving in, or departing from, Bombay will do well to pay their well-known House a visit. They will find each Department under European Supervision, and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Resette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per p
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
SERVICE ENGLISH HIGH BUTTON WALKING BOOTS.	
PLAIN CALF KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN GLACE KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN CALF Kid, with Navy Blue Cloth uppers	Rs. 12 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light cardboard box, would not exceed 8 annas or for two pairs 14 annas, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK and SON, originators of the Tourist and Excursion system, have arranged for a SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN for KHANDALLA, LANOWLI, KIRKEE and POONA, for four days, to leave Bombay (Boree Bunder Station) at 5-30 a.m.

ON GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 15th, 1881,

and calling at all stations to Cullian Junction.

TICKETS, BILLS, and ALL INFORMATION can be obtained at the Railway stations, and at

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION OFFICE,
5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimililation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
RATNAGIRI.
ALTERATION IN COLOUR OF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st June, 1881, the *red* fixed light, at present exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri fort, will be changed to a *white* fixed light.

☞ The above light cannot be mistaken for the light on Dabhol high land—about 35 miles to the northward,—as the latter light is extinguished during the south-west monsoon, *i. e.*, from 1st June to 1st October.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 14th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 56, 739, 2,736, 826, 827, and 748*b*.
„ „ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 118.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Suurvey Charts Nos. 1,190, 15, and 15*a*.
„ „ Hydrographic Notice, No. 17.
„ „ Light List for 1881.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 389.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANSOM CABS.

FARES BY TIME.

For half-a-day	(10 A. M. to 3 P. M.)	Rs. 4 0
For the day	(10 A. M. „ 6 P. M.)	„ 5 0
For the whole day	(6 A. M. „ 6 P. M.)	„ 7 8
For the Evening	(7 P. M. „ Midnight)	„ 3 0
For the Night	(7 P. M. „ 2 A. M.)	„ 5 0
For the day & Night	(10 A. M. „ Midnight)	„ 7 8

Special arrangements can also be made for hiring the Cabs by the month or any portion of a month.

Any further particulars can be obtained by applying in writing to the PROPRIETOR, Bombay Hansoms.

Old High Court Stables,
Apollo Street Fort.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at 5 o'clock, for the reception of the Committee's Report and the consideration of the Plans and Estimates for the proposed new Bath in Back Bay.

The attendance of all interested in the scheme is invited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th April, 1881.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th April, on account of the EASTER holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 28th March, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :

The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17, Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; and Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS.

LENGTH.	WIDTH.	PRICE.
7 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 9 0 to Rs. 20 0
9 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10 8 to Rs. 20 0
10 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 12 8 to Rs. 20 0
13 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 16 0 to Rs. 25 0
18 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 40 0 to Rs. 50 0
22 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 38 0 to Rs. 40 0
24 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50 0
27 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 50 0 to Rs. 75 0
30 ft. 0 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 65 0 to Rs. 75 0

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-0, per dozen.

UNION DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square, Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—We have stayed 2½ months at Hamilton's Hotel from January last. In every respect we have been comfortable and well fed. I can strongly recommend the BUNGALOWS in the compound for a family not wishing to undertake a private house on their own account. A. RUSSELL, Superintendent, Prince's Dock, 16th March, 1881.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN well up in ORNAMENTAL DRAWING. Apply to "CRAYON," care of this paper.

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of an Ammonia Ice Machine in Surat. Apply to H. J. M., care of this paper.

HOT WEATHER PHOSPHO, the most invigorating drink, Rs. 3 per dozen. B. PHILLIPS and Co., Church Gate, Bombay.

DELICIOUS TEA at ONE RUPEE per lb., full flavour and delicate aroma. B. PHILLIPS and Co., Church Gate, Bombay.

NOTICE ! ! ! H. A. Geyer's Sewing Machine Depôt has been REMOVED to larger premises. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household FURNITURE, the property of W. MAITLAND, Esq., at Breach Candy, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household FURNITURE, the property of N. C. RICHARDSON, Esq., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, a new Tunic and Patrol Jacket, never worn; suitable for a Surgeon-Major under 20 years' service. Price, Rs. 100. Apply 47, Colaba.

BOMBAY Temperance League.—Annual Meeting, General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie, Monday, 11th April. Admission, 8 As. Tea, 7-30 p. m.

WANTED, immediately at Sukkur, a thoroughly qualified DRESS-MAKER. Salary, Rs. 30 with Board and Lodging. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS, 12, Khetwady Lane, Bombay.

BROWN ARAB HORSE for sale at BENNETT'S auction TO-DAY. Young and very showy. Too small for present owner's requirements.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea, J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. G. CROFTON.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12,
WILL BE PRODUCED THE SPARKLING COMEDY,
PINK DOMINOS.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
MISS FLORENCE BRUNELL,
OF THE STRAND AND OLYMPIC THEATRES, LONDON.

Miss Edith Wilson has kindly given her services for this night.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

IN THE PRESS.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"
AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME,
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.
About 350 pages; Demy 8vo.
Price Rs. 2-8.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of BRUSHWOOD and RAFTERS from the Bhandoop Estate. Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders are not to be sent in later than 13th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

F. H. de BRITO, Receiver.
High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

THE IMPROVED HOLBORN DOUBLE ACTION GARDEN PUMP.

THIS is the cheapest and the best article for the purpose ever brought before the public. It will throw a continuous stream of water 40 feet; the action is so easy that a child can work it, and there is nothing to get out of order. When charged with water, it is only needful to raise the plunger a few inches to produce, with the improved jet, a splendid spray, unequalled for watering flowers in bloom. Price, Rs. 6-8, packing extra. Our illustrated catalogues of double and single action Garden Syringes. Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools are now ready, and can be had post free on application.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6″ by 3″	weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8″ by 4″	„ 24 „ „		
9½″ by 4″	„ 28 „ „		
10″ by 4½″	„ 34 „ „		
10″ by 4½″	„ 33 „ „		Length 17 feet.
12″ by 5″	„ 43 „ „		„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 16th April next for the FEED, SHOEING, and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay General Post Office, dated 21st March, 1881.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,

WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. below the prices of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of Musical Boxes with zither and automatic figures, Drums and Bells, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON

Sydney Exhibition, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
Bombay : Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta : Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
Kurrachee : E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ASTOUNDING WONDERS.

PROFESSOR L. RUCHWALDY,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Late of the Gaiety Theatre, Paris, and the Royal Alhambra, London,
IN HIS
MYSTICAL AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE WONDERS!
ASSISTED BY
MISS ORLANDE,
THE CELEBRATED PARISIENNE CLAIRVOYANT,
WILL GIVE ONE ONLY OF THEIR
UNRIVALLED LEGERDEMAIN ENTERTAINMENTS!
Acknowledged to be the greatest in the Black-Art that has visited India for some years.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY
IN HIS
TEMPLE OF MAGIC!
ENTITLED

1. The work of Ghosts, or the Lady's Favourite.
2. The Electric Change.
3. A Shot at Night.
4. A Receiving Shock.
5. The Devil's Ring in a Flower Garden.
6. Wait until I say three.
7. Cut of Mephistopheles.
8. Water in the Air.
9. The Shot at a Lady.

The above Tricks will be performed without any Paraphernalia.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. The Forbidden Fruit.
2. The Flying Asmodeous.
3. The Wonderful Dose.
4. The Jolly Rupee.
5. The Shot at a Rose.

MISS ORLANDE
IN HER SEANCE, ENTITLED,
CLAIRVOYANCE, SECOND SIGHT;
OR WONDERFUL MIND-READING.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
CARNIVAL DE VENISE, VIOLIN SOLO
AND GUITAR ACCOMPANIMENT, BY
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY AND MISS ORLANDE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Class	Rs. 3
2nd do	2
3rd do	1

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the door on the night of the performance.
Doors open at 8. Performance commences at 9 p.m.
Vivat Imperatrix

TO ARTISTS.—FOR SALE.

A LAY FIGURE (female) life size, by Giraux, Paris. Original cost £25. For sale, Rs. 100. Limbs and body Marathee. Most useful to Artists for copying Drapery. Can be seen at Purvis' Agency.
Also a Stanhope Phaeton by Lewes,' Salisbury, convertible into Wagonette with set of Double Harness, and pair of Bay Whalers. For particulars apply to the Manager, Purvis' Agency.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS are ADVISED that in future tickets for this class will be issued at Byculla and at Poona from the same Ticket Offices as are used for the First and Second Class Passengers, and their entrance on to the platform will be by the same doors as are used by First and Second Class Passengers.

2. Separate carriages marked for THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY, are provided upon all Trains.
HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-eighth of March, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

VETERINARY WORKS.

	Rs. a.
William's Principles and Practise of Veterinary Medicine, New Edition, 1879	18 12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	11 12
Fleming's Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police, 2 vols.	22 0
Dun's Veterinary Medicine	8 12
Steeple-chase Horse; how to select, train, and ride him; by Captain J. Humphrey	4 12
Horses and Roads, or how to keep a horse sound on his legs; by Freelance	3 12
Horse-shoeing As it is and As it Should be; by W. Douglas	4 12
On Horse-breaking; by R. Moreton	3 12
Haye's Veterinary Notes for Horse-owners	6 12
Haye's Horse Training and Management in India	4 12
Haye's Riding on the Flats and Cross Countries	6 12
Youatt on Horse, new Edition, 1880	4 12
Gawgee on Horse-shoeing and Lameness	8 12
Sketches in the Hunting Field; by A E. T. Watson	3 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases Only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co.; E. Plomer & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

REUTER seems to be making a praiseworthy effort to keep his subscribers informed as to the different phases of the approaching Bi-metallic Conference, but we question whether his message received this afternoon, informing us of the intended attitude of the Indian Government, either adds to, or takes from, the position as it previously existed. So far as India alone is concerned, bi-metallism is what she wants, and if it could only be adopted without bringing in England, we fancy no dissentient voice would be heard. As it is, England and India must, to a great extent, go together, and we take it that the expressed intention as regards India leaves the matter pretty well unaltered. France and America will practically have to face the situation on their own account, and the Conference simply resolves itself into a question as to how far they are prepared to go. In the meantime, we must expect to hear a great number of conflicting advices, but at the same time we are in a measure getting hardened to their possible effect, and we question now whether any important move will take place in exchange until the Conference becomes an accomplished fact.

The upward movement in stocks at home still goes on. Consols in London yesterday advanced from 100½ to 100⅝ and French Rentes from 120¼ to ½, whilst here 3½ per cent. Indian Loan was also ⅛ higher at 102⅞. The more settled appearance of the political situation has, no doubt, something to do with it, as Money, although, no doubt, very easy, is scarcely more so than it was a few days ago. The Bank of England return for the week is certainly less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen off by 2 per cent. We question, however, whether Reuter's quotations represent the exact position of the market, as we hear of bills having been discounted at considerably under what he calls the market rates. In Enfaced Rupee Paper there is no change. Oriental Bank Shares are quoted £1 lower, Hong-Kong and Shanghai 10s. higher.

In General Produce there is no change. Linseed is said to be firm, but other seeds are unaltered.

Piece-Goods in Manchester yesterday were steadier, and Cotton in Liverpool again closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 10,00 bales. Americans, to arrive, are quoted 1-32d. higher, but on the spot are unchanged, as are also Surats all round. In New York yesterday the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands was advanced from 10¾ to 10 13-16 cents, while July shipment was 9 points higher at 10·99 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports, however, were still heavy, the following being the comparisons to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	14,000	5,000	7,000
Six days' do.	71,000	32,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,127,000	4,538,000	4,196,000

Exchange this morning opened weak at barely yesterday's closing rates, but it soon became evident that there were few figures at the minimum figures, and during the latter part of the day a somewhat firmer, or perhaps we might say, steadier, feeling was apparent. Practically we closed at 1-32 over the opening rates, and we now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 ⅛d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 13½c.	,,

On Calcutta, we quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet; very little business has been done during the day, and rates are weaker at Rs. 102⅞ for Fours and Rs. 109⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES, although not active, are steady. For Bank of Bombays some inquiry exists, and the price is ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 750. In Land Companies there is no change, the only movement in Press shares is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are not strong, but with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in one or two companies, no change can be noticeed. Bombay Burmah Trading Company shares are again Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,300.

In COTTON the transactions have again been very limited. Sellers are fairly firm on the strength of the somewhat steadier accounts from home, but exporters, being unable to get higher rates at home, have been but sparing operators. Altogether the transactions to-day have not been over 1,000 to 1,500 bales, and in some cases prices are the turn lower. The following are closing rates as near as we can give them:—

Good Omra, April delivery		Rs. 195	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 183	,,
G. F.	,,	,, 173	,,
Good Dhollera	,,	,, 200	,,
F. G F. do.	,,	,, 190	,,
Good Broach	,,	,, 222	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT are firm, but larger arrivals prevent any advance in values.

FREIGHTS are firm, and ready loading for Liverpool must now be quoted at 35s., whilst for Trieste and Venice 47s. 6d. per bale here has been done. For immediate loading the supply of tonnage is liberal, but for May loading there is some considerable difficulty in obtaining either ships or steamers.

PIECE-GOODS have not altered in any way. Prices are unchanged, and do not seem likely to fall for some time to come.

COALS are quiet but steady at former prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cosmo, 1,009 tons, Captain J. Collin, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Joseph Viney, 860 tons, Captain J. Holder, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE ship Alice D. Cooper, 1,363 tons, Captain J. F. Brown, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE I. G. s. s. Tenasserim, 1,160 tons, Captain B. R. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour in tow with the sailing ship Czarewitch from Carwar.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 135 deck passengers.

THE steamer Marina, 888 tons, Captain C. Barnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (26th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE steamer Liddesdale, 1,130 tons, Captain W. C. Arkley, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (2nd March) with a cargo of 2,050½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ellora, 2,020 tons, Captain S. W. Seward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. Gilbert, Revd. W. Block, Revd. L. Boch, and 178 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons Captain W. A. Setan, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with China Mail, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong to Southampton. Mr. G. G. T. Hossell. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. E. Muncherjee and servant, Mr. E. Shapoorjee and servant. Mok Li Chun, and Mr. Wong Lan. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. L. H. Stewart and servant, and one native. From Galle to Bombay.—One native.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, 2,261 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. J. B. Stewart. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. H. D. Gell, Lieut. Col. Lugard, Miss Lugard, Mr. F. Grant, and Mr. G. Miscomble. From Madras to Bombay.—Mr Kyd, and Mr. Smyth. From Melbourne to Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Sydney to Venice.—Mr. D. Wilson. From Sydney to Southampton.—Mr. Layton, Mr. Schilback, Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. Loxdale, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, and Mr. W. E. de Winton. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. W. G. Temple, Miss M. Moore, Mr. S. S. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. W. H. Smith, Miss F. Smith, two Misses Smith, Rev. J. D. Dodgson, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, 1,727 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail and cargo of 667 chests opium and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. G. Easton, Lieut. Burmister, Mr. Pinbrick, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. H. Miller, and Mr. Finnedue. For Sydney.—Mr. W. E. Chambers, Miss Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Peate, Miss Peate, Mr. Cureton, Mr. C. Bramilour, Mr. Wright, Dr. Wright, Mr. E. Hugher, and Mr. W. Fletcher. For Glenelg.—Revd. W. Andrew. For Galle.—Mr. Hawker.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Marina (s)	Barnes	Mauritius, March 26.
	Brindisi (s)	Lee	Sydney, March 10.
	Kashgar(s)	Setan	Shanghai, March 16.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Calcutta, March 12.
	Liddesdale (s)	Arkley	N. Shield, March 2.
	I.G.S. Tenasserim	Creagh	Carwar, April 6.
	I. G. Czarewitch	......	Carwar, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Calcutta(s)	Nailer	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Khedive(s)	Tomlin	Australia.
	Cosmo (s)	Cotton	Dunkirk.
	J. Viney (s)	Holder	Genoa.
	Nizam (s)	Brady	China.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, Raffin, to Persian Gulf.
Ship Alice D. Cooper, Brown, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Puttialla, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Bellini, to Marseilles.
Steamer Prior, to London.
Steamer Brindisi, to Southampton.
Steamer Bengal, to Dunkirk.
Ship Laurigg Hall, to Dunkirk.
Schooner Cornal Maria, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 4—Steamers Navarino, Culna and Maharani, Ship City of Ningpo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April. 5 Meinam (s)	......	Calcutta.
Chinsura (s)	......	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April. 6 Meinam (s)	......	Pondicherry & Gall

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Martin Scott—61 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha; 89 bales cotton, Manuckchund Cupoorchund; 38 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 68½ cwts myrabolams, and 59½ cwts gum, Poonjee Jewraz; 75 cwts myrabolams, Huridass Hurkisondass.
Khersonis—230½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettany; 109 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow; 110 bales cotton, Beecherdass Ambaidass; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Clan Stuart (s)—200 bales cotton, Farnham and Co; 18 bales cotton waste, William Bell and Co; 35 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 34 bales rags and 46 bales hemp, William Bell and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—10 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 1 bale skins, Farnham and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee; 75 bales hemp, Laljee Narronjee; 1 bale wool, Becherdass Pragjee.
James Harkness—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Prior (s)—12,000 cwts wheat an 400 cwts rapeseed, Rimington and Co.
Wingate (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 20 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 4 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed; 60 cwts horns, Suleman Hassum; 200 packages tea, Hajeebhoy Laljee; 5 cwts ginger, Tricomdas Lowjee; 2 bundles hides, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 140 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 11 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 14 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, Monuck Luckkamsee; 105 cwts ginger, Tejpall Goolhoo.
Argosy (s)—4 cases tea, Rogers and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 cwts ginger, Haruckchund Moojee; 5 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee; 400 cwts myrabolams and 200 cwts beddanuts, Premjee Kursondass.
Brindisi (s)—375 packages cinnamon, 11 cases pepper, 35 packages and 176 packages ginger, The P. and O. S. N. Co.
Tagus (s)—1,075 bundles rattans, Hajee Sidik Habib.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Ossian (s)—12,857 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Hope—128 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bengal (s)—39,000 cwts, linseed, Sigg-Sulzer & Co.
Airy (s)—500 cwts linseed, Remington & Co.
Langrigg Hall (s)—9,999½ cwts, linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Euxine (s)—1,000 cwts, linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nyanza (s)—75 bales hemp, 499 cwts wheat, 9,000 cwts. linseed, 999 cwts. gingelly seed, and 9,000 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

W. G. Davis—400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet & Co.
Kate (s)—400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet & Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lord Jeffrey (s)—3 bales silk, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Adria (s)—62½ cwts gum, Hajee Abdool Esmall & Co; 47 bales twist, The National S. & W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria (s)—55 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 265 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co; 37 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist and 50 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 310 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 22½ cwts ghee, Vulubjee Hunsraj; 58 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, H. Jan Mahamed Abdool Khabick; 33 bles twist, N. B. Mody and Co; 150 bales cotton, Dewanmad Ouchanund.
Nyanza (s)—16 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 11 chests opium, Shreeram Sewdutroy; 12 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 96 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmanaram; 5 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagumull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam (s)—163 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 14½ chests opium, Shreeram Sewdutroy; 27 chests opium, Huzareemull Nursingdass; 11½ chests opium, Ramnaran Buldewdass; 10 chests opium, Shreeram Magonlall; 40 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 2 chests opium, Hurdyal Kedarmull; 28 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12 chests opium, Manilall Huchinchund; 19 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 7 chests opium, Guneshlall Shabasmull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Calcutta.
Murphy, Capt., R.A., on leave, from Mhow.
Fraley, Lieut., R.E., on leave, from Meerut.
Hughes, 2nd Lieut., 2-15th Foot, on leave, from Kirkee.

APRIL 8.

Stewart, Lieut.-Col., R.A., on leave, from Cawnpore.
Schneider, Major-Genl., Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Schneider, Lieut., A.-D.-C., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
McInnis, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Rogers, Capt., Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., from Bareilly.
Bayly, Col., R.A., on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 8.

Johnstone, Lieut., Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Aurungabad.
Burnington, Lieut., R.A., on sick leave, to sea.
King-Salter, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Strachey, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Fenwick, Capt., 60th Regt., on duty, to Dugshai.
Wardrop, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Blanc, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Dyas, 2nd Lieut., 67th Regt., on duty, to Bangalore.
Swete, 2nd Lieut., 44th Regt., to join, to Madras.
VanGeyzel, Surg., to join, to Madras.
Gough, Capt., 10th Hussars, on duty, to England.
Lowndes, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Elliott, 2nd Lieut., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to Lucknow.
Hamilton, Lieut., R.A., to join, to Lucknow.
Morris, Major, 60th Rifles, to join, to Dugshai.
London, 2nd Lieut., 2-14th Regt., to join, to Nowshera.
Goldie, Major, Mily. Secy., on duty, to Simla.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, April 8.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

21st Regt. N. I. (Marine Battn.)—Jemadar Syed Nubbee to be Native Adjt., with effect from the 15th March, 1881, vice Syed Azum, promoted.

Sappers and Miners—Surgn. J. B. Eaton, M. B., Offg. in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgn.-Major Niven.

4th Regt. N. I.—Major W. S. Seton, S. C. (Wing Comd. and Offg. 2nd in Comdr.) to be 2nd in Comd., vice Lieut.-Col. Crispur, deceased.

Major F. F. Comyn, Genl. List, Bo. Infy. (Wing Officer), to be Wing Commr. in succession to Major Seton.

4th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. C. D. J. Dodd, S. C. (2nd in Comd. and Offg. Comdt.), to be Comdt., vice Col. Elder, retired.

Maj. M. J. J. Mignon, S. C. (Wing Comdr. and Offg. Supdt. of Army Schools), to be 2nd in Comd., in succession to Lieut.-Col. Dodd.

Major E. R. Reay, Genl. List, Bo. Infy. (Wing Officer, and Offg. Wing Comdr. 23rd N. I.), to be Wing Comdr. in succession to Major Mignon.

7th Regt. N. I.—Lieut-Col. C. S. Sturt, Bo. Infy. (2nd in Comd. and Offg. Comdt. 21st N. I.), to officiate as Comdt., vice Col. Battye, proceeded on furlough.

Surg. D. A. Gomes, I. M. D., to officiate in Medl. charge, vice Surg. Macgregor, transferred to the Civil Dept.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Col. C. E. Fisher, S. C. (Pay Master of Transport, Southern Afghanistan F. Force), to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lt.-Col. Castele, retired.

14th Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. F. S. Iredell, Bo. Infy. (2nd in Comd. 16th N. I.), to officiate as Comdt. vice Col. Hill, proceeded on furlough.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. G. F. Beville, S. C. (2nd in Comd.), and Depy. Judge Advocate (Southern Afghanistan Field Force) to be Comdt. vice Col. Carnegy, appointed to the Brigade Staff.

Lt.-Col. C. S. S. Sturt, Bo. Infy. (Wing Comdr. and Offg. Comdt.) to be 2nd in Comd. in succession to Lt.-Col. Beville.

Major W. T. Eden, S. C. (Wing Comdr. and offg. 2nd in Comd. 12th N. I.), to be Wing Comdr., and to officiate as Comdt. in succession to Lt.-Col. Sturt, appointed Offg. Comdt., 7th N. I.

Major G. C. Sartorius, S. C., (Wing Comdr. and Offg. 2nd in Comd. 29th N. I.) to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in succession to Major Eden.

25th Regt. N. L. I.—Major W. Marshall, S. C. (Wing Officer 4th N. I. and Offg. Wing Comdr. 19th N. I.) to be Wing Comdr. in succession to Major Withers, who has been seconded for service on the Staff.

29th Regt. N. I.—Major C. W. Raine, S. C. (Wing Officer 18th N. I.) to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Major Sartorius, transferred to the 21st N. I.

Capt. F. W. Snell, S. C. (Comdg. Depot 23rd Regt., N. L. I.) to officiate as Officer and Qr-Mr., vice Lt. R. C. G. Mayne, proceeded on leave on medical certificate to Australia.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Ducat, Depy. Judge Advocate, is transferred from the Mhow to the Poona Circle, will proceed to join forthwith.

Major R. A. Prideaux, Genl. List, Infy., has qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate Genl's. Dept.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters, it is intimated that Capt. J. W. Yerbury, R. A., has been posted to A Bat. 4th Bridg., R. A., vice Dolton.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. B. Walsh, S. C., returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the 29th March, 1881.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District Order.—Dated 26th March, 1881, appointing Lieut. H. H. Higginson, 98th Regt., to command the Ghizree Sanitarium, vice Lieut. Trevelyan, with effect from 1st proximo.

Deesa Brigade Order.—Dated 31st March, 1881, appointing Capt. F. H. Forjett, 26th Regt. N. I. to command the Depot 9th Regt. N. I., in addition to his other duties, from 1st April, 1881.

Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion.— Regt. Order, dated 30th March, 1881, appointing, Lt. C. A. Lamb to officate as Interpreter to the Batn. from 18th Febv., 1881, no qualified officer being available.

25th Regt. N L I.—Regtl. Order, dated 28th March 1881, directing Capt. A. J. P. Nuthall to resume his appointment of Qr.-mr., (no qualified Subaltern being available), vice Lt. H. Melvill, appointed to the Account Dept.

24th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th Feb., 1881, appointing Capt. W. J. Morse Qr.-Mr. Offg. Wing Comdr.) to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties (no other officer being available) with effect from the 14th idem, vice Lieut. Pearson, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Capt. F. B. Peile, Wing Officer and Offg Qr.-Mr. 2nd N. I., performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Nusseerabad, in addion to his own from 7th to 11th March, 1881 (both days inclusive) during the absence of the Brigade-Major on inspection duty.

Capt. L. A. T. McCudden, Wing. Officer (Offg. Wing Comdr.), 10th N. L. I., officiated as 2nd in Comd.; and the late Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, Offg. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., officiated as Wing Comdr. (in addtion to his other duties), from 29th Oct., to 15th Nov., 1880, inclusive.

Lieut. H. E. Passy, 26th Regt. N. I., commanded the Depôt 9th Regt. N. I. from 30th to 31st March, 1881, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, April 8, 1881.

1. The Commandant being about to proceed on four days' leave all reports and returns of the Regiment are to be made to Major the Hon. L. H. Bayley, the next senior officer, from to-morrow, the 9th instant.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—April 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of V. Harvey, of a son.
KINNEY—April 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. Kinney, of a daughter.
MAWSON—March 25th, at "Thistle Bank," Simla, the wife of W. P. Mawson, of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—April 3rd, at Kotagherry, Madras, the wife of Robert Francis Phillips, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOLTON—BRETT—April 2nd, at Calcutta, Charles Walter Bolton, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Emma Wilford, daughter of the late R. R. W. Brett, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.

DEATH.

MURRAY—April 2nd, at Clacutta, Charles James Dear, infant son of Major General Murray, of Monghyr, aged 13 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

THE leading feature of the Irish Land Bill is evidently a full and complete recognition of the tenant's proprietary interest in the land. That interest was, as we have often pointed out, implied or conferred—it is a matter of indifference which—in the Act of 1870. But that Act, by the provision according to which a tenant who could not pay his rent forfeited *thereby* his claim to compensation for being turned out of his farm, fell far short of what is now universally recognised to be the truth in this matter. The growth of public opinion on the subject has been rapid. Even the Duke of Richmond's Commission, who cannot be accused of a want of sympathy with the landlords, drew pointed attention the other day to the fact "that the most conspieuous difference between the relations of landlord and tenant, as they exist in Ireland and in England and Scotland, is the extent to which in Ireland buildings are erected and improvements are made by the tenant, and not by the landlord," and that in Ireland it has been "unusual to exact what in England would have been considered as a full or fair commercial rent." There is only one intelligible explanation of facts that are in such startling contradiction to the theory set up by the English law in Ireland as to the relations between landlord and tenant. The Irish tenant makes permanent improvements which an English tenant would call on his landlord to do, because, unlike the English tenant, he is improving what is to a certain extent his own land. And the difference between the fair rent and that actually charged can, in the nature of things, represent nothing but the tenant's interest in the farm. All this we believe to be indisputable, and practically undisputed now; but it was matter of hot debate in 1870, and the present Bill is the first legislative measure which has recognised the principle in its length and breadth. The provision under which rents—which represent the landlord's interest in the common property, and nothing more nor less—shall be fixed neither by one nor the other of the common owners, in cases where unhappily there is a difference of opinion, but by an impartial tribunal, is an approximation of the law to the facts of one case from which the happiest results may be augured. We hail with particular satisfaction also the provision of the Bill according to which landlords and tenants may keep away from the courts set up to decide in cases of dispute, if they can agree to do so. Justice is denied when one of two parties to a quarrel can take the law into his own hands, as the landlord can do at this moment in Ireland, whenever the poverty of the tenant puts him at the landlord's mercy. But we have no doubt whatever that there are hundreds of landlords in Ireland who are perfectly willing to deal justly in the matter with their tenants, without any reference to third parties; and we expect confidently to see that the knowledge that, whenever he chooses, an appeal is open to him, and that he has no unjust law to fear, will of itself incline the tenant to meet his landlord half-way. The sting is taken out of the dispute when the law admits, as it never has done before, but will shortly, we trust, do, that both parties have rights, the tenant in particular being something more than a contract occupier of the land. Similar disputes to what the law is now invited to declare theirs to be are amicably settled every day; and this, we should hope, will be their case also when the positive injustice which at present embitters the relations between the parties is taken out of the way.

Lastly, we are glad to see that there is to be an organized attempt on the part of the State to assist the Irish tenantry—the poorest to emigrate, and those a little better off to improve their status. We have never denied that the condition of many of these unhappy people is such that it would be a cruel kindness to assist them to maintain their hold of Irish soil. But surely it is the dictate of humanity and policy alike to give them a helping hand, in the struggle to obtain a footing in the new continent rather than that the law should, as it now does, strip them of what is their very own before turning them adrift.

THE secession of the Duke of Argyle at this juncture may be taken as showing that discussion on the most vital points of the Bill continued in the Cabinet until the eve of its introduction. In itself there is little to cause surprise in the step the Duke has now taken. He has always held very stringent views as to the relation of landlord and tenant, and generally on the landed question. He supported Mr. Forster's Bill last year, but not very heartily; and his own published opinions were brought up against him by Lord Salisbury, by the Duke of Somerset, and other speakers. He has always been believed to be the opponent of any very strong Irish Bill at the present time. The Duke has not been an active member of the present Government, but his secession will encourage the House of Lords to resist the Government, which is really the most serious aspect of the affair.

VIEWED from a native standpoint, probably the greatest evil under which the mass of the Indian population suffer is the extortionate rate of usury exacted by the money-lending classes. The baleful influence of a practice morally indefensible, though practically recognized; and supported by law and custom, is steadily increasing, and is sapping by degrees the life and independence of the poorer classes of our Indian subjects. And though the disease is perceptible throughout the whole system of the empire, yet it is of a nature so subtilely evasive as to have hitherto either escaped or defied any attempts at remedial legislation. This is, in a measure, due to the vast and almost impassable gulf separating the rulers from the ruled. The dead inert mass of ignorance and superstition overlying the thoughts, manners, and customs of the uneducated native have proved impenetrable. Englishmen are at present almost as far removed from any intelligent sympathy and converse with the uneducated masses as they were at the very beginning of English rule in India. For the scattered units representing the improvements effected by European contact and European civilization, there are corresponding thousands without a thought or a sensation common with the representatives of England who regulate their destinies. That this is a fact indisputable, very few who have had the opportunity of studying the typical natives—the dwellers in villages, the tillers of the soil—will be inclined to dispute. The thin surface of native society has been partially illumined by the light of Western progress; but beneath lie the foundations of the native community—dark, unfathomable depths, sunk in ignorance, steeped in superstition—living out the life their fathers and their fathers' fathers may have lived before them without a sign of, or apparently a wish for, improvement. These men, these "dumb millions," are in name subjects of the Empress; owning allegiance to a State that, above all other merits, claims unqualified freedom for the lowest of its subjects. What are they in fact? Slaves and bondmen to the grasping, pitiless cunning of the usurer. The statement seems a startling one, but in effect and speaking generally it will be found but slightly exaggerated. From cultivator to Rajah, from prince to dhed—all, or a vast percentage, are in the toils which rarely release an enmeshed victim. Exceptions there are, mostly among classes who begin to perceive more truly wherein their interests lie; who are, in fact, rendering the old claims of superstition and ignorance subservient to the more enlightened dictates of dawning education. But the evil is too notorious and too widely spread to be met by individual and isolated exceptions. It is important, it is imperative, to investigate a little the nature and causes of this scourge. Money-lending as a trade, even in civilized communities, is apt to be regarded with disfavour and suspicion. But in the generality of cases it is reasonable to pre-suppose at least an elementary knowledge of principles and some common sense on the borrowers. In civilized communities it would probably be found that the money-lender did not look to the poor and labouring classes for the mainstay of his business. Consequently it is generally conceded as a principle that money, like any other commodity, will find its own value, and that legislation to regulate the rate of interest is a mistake. No merchant borrowing money in the ordinary course of his business would expect to be obliged to pay more than a fair and reasonable interest, and as a fact he would not have to do so. Strange as it may at first sight appear, the exigencies which drive the mass of Hindus to the money-lender are very analogous in many instances to the exigencies of a merchant carrying on his ordinary trade; in the majority of other instances they are certainly not less pressing. Among the rural population the two main occasions of borrowing seem to be the payment of the Government assessment, and the superstitious obligations of performing ceremonial rites on specified occasions. The former cause is by no means strange or unprecedented; the latter, utterly unjustifiable as it is, we can never hope to annihilate until there is a larger and more intelligent intercourse established between the masses and their would-be teachers As this contingency appears lamentably remote, it remains only to endeavour to ameliorate a status that we cannot reform. At present the rate of interest is bounded only by the comparative helplessness of the borrower and the effrontery of the lender. Anything under 50 per cent. would appear exceptionally moderate; cent per cent is probably far nearer the average; yet the poverty of Hindus and their aversion to taxation are still standing themes of wonder and contemptuous reproach! Hitherto, with the best intentions, legislation, in the shape of Civil Procedure Codes and the like, has only strengthened the hands of the money-lenders. It is undeniably a problem importing the gravest thought and very difficult of solution; but none the less the silent misery of thousands, too blind to see, but not too dead to feel, is surely a plea sufficiently powerful to ensure some speedy and energetic remedial action. If the English Government is at this moment prepared freely to grant and lend monies from the English treasury for the relief and amelioration of the condition of the Irish peasantry, what excuse can there be for the Indian Government, if it continues to fold its hand, in obedience to the dictates of political science, falsely so-called, while the ryot drifts further and further in the direction of utter insolvency.

THE last mail brought us the reply of the Marquis of Hartington to the questions put by Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., in regard to the re-introduction of the C. D. Act into Bombay. His Lordship stated that "the Contagious Diseases Act had been re-applied in Bombay after having been dormant for some years. The measure had excited some opposition, but he was not aware who were its principal opponents. As the Municipality had declined to pay a contribution of 15,000 rupees, the Government had ordered that amount to be retrenched from the usual contribution made by the Government to the cost of the Bombay police. In the absence of a complete statement, he was unable to say whether the action could be entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government;" and he added that he would make further inquiry.

The latter part of the reply of the Secretary of State for India must have left Mr. Hopwood and his friends no wiser than they were before, as to whether Her Majesty's Government approve or disapprove of the forcing of the C. D. Act on the people of Bombay. It was competent for his Lordship to express his opinion on the principle of compulsion, and to have stated whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend the introduction of the Act into the large cities of India against the wishes of the people. There seems, however, to be sufficient in Lord Hartington's reply to assure the people of Bombay that if the "principal opponents" of the Act are found to be a large and influential and intelligent portion of the public, the Home Government will recommend the suspension of the Act. Our readers will remember that the petition submitted to the Town Council, the signatures to which were headed by the name of the Bishop of Bombay, was signed by a large number of respectable and intelligent gentlemen. That petition should now be revived and addressed to the "Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled." The gentlemen who inaugurated that petition will probably see their way to reproduce it; and those who afforded it the support of their names will doubtless willingly do so again. If this petition should be revived, it might be convenient and expedient to call a public meeting to adopt it, and direct that it be sent on to Parliament as early as possible. We urge immediate action in order to aid Mr. Hopwood while the subject is fresh before the House of Commons. The arguments that were used in the former petition may now be amplified by the experience which has since been obtained by the failure of the Act in this city. No failure could be more complete; and although Government are now striving with might and main to show some reason for continuing the Act in Bombay, and so justifying their own action, the utterly discomfiting fact remains that, so far from the diseases embraced by the C. D. Act being extensively and unusually prevalent in Bombay, the unfortunate victims of the C. D. Act are singularly free from these diseases. Another cause of failure of the Act is to be found in the notorious fact that certainly less than a fourth of the public women in Bombay have been registered, the remaining 75 per cent. being beyond the cognizance of the police. We have the proof of this in the fact that while in Calcutta 7,000 women were placed on the police register, in Bombay the total has not exceeded 1,600—we believe, if so many. On the double ground then of being offensive to the moral sense of the people of Bombay and of complete failure in its working, to say nothing of the "police demoralization" predicted by Sir Franck Souter, the Chief of the Police, the public are justified in holding a public meeting to protest against the compulsory introduction of this most obnoxious Act into Bombay, and to pray that Parliament will interfere to abolish it as speedily as possible.

THE *Osmanli* of Constantinople, in its issue of the 3rd March, considers the question of the propriety of expelling all Greek subjects from the Turkish Empire in case the Cabinet of Athens drives matters to the last extremity of war. This journal arrives at the conclusion, that "the right of the Sublime Porte to enforce such expulsions does not admit of any doubt. She is mistress in her own house, and can provide every means of public security which circumstances may render necessary." It then examines the question of precedents, and draws special attention to an important discussion which took place so recently as the 12th February last in the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Talandier and twenty-three of his colleagues of the extreme Left supported a motion having for its object the abrogation of the law of the 11th December, 1849, which permits the French Government to expel, as a simple measure of administrative police, all strangers from French territory. It is well-known that the tribunal of conflicts, the highest appellate court of France, refused to interfere in the recent expulsion of the non-privileged regilious orders on account of the existence of this executive right. The *Osmanli* asks, is not Turkey a hundred times more justified in removing from its soil enemies of such rancorous hostility as the Greeks are known to be? It says that it is not on the Sultan or his advisers that the blame of such a measure must fall, but on the Greek Ministry, which has used every argument to embitter the old race-feud between the Hellenes and the Ottomans. If these arguments win the day, it is to be feared that such a measure may give rise in many of the seaboard towns of the Turkish Empire to ill-usage of Greek residents that may easily sink to the level of atrocities. Even if the local Turkish officials are able to restrain the fanatic passions of Mahomedan mobs, the loss to the Greek traders will be terribly heavy. The greater part of the commerce of the Levant, of Asia Minor, and even of Constantinople itself is in the hands of Greeks, and of all this invested wealth very little could be saved by the expelled merchants in their flight. The Greek population of Constantinople is much larger in proportion than the German population of London, and one can judge by such a comparison of the weight of the blow impending over the former community.

GREECE is to get a strip of Epirus, but is not to be allowed to occupy Prevesa, which is the most southern town in Epirus, as a fortress. If she is secured in her possession of the country by the protection of the Great Powers, there is no particular reason why she should wish to fortify Prevesa. The mere occupation of that town secures her the Gulf of Arta, which has really been the bone of contention between Greece and Turkey. We may assume, then, that Greece will respect the mandate of Europe, and that that mandate will be enforced upon Turkey. So that the prospects of peace in the East of Europe are brighter.

MR. ASHBURNER, who is, we are glad to say, much better, left for Mahableshwar via Dasgaum last night.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND, IV.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HARDUP.

CHARLES LAMB, in one of the happiest of his essays, one brimful of that quaint and subtle humour of which he was so consummate a master, thus discourses:—"The human species, according to the best theory I can form of it, is composed of two distinct races—*the men who borrow and the men who lend.* To these two original diversities may be reduced all those impertinent classifications of Gothic and Celtic tribes—white men, black men, and red men. All the dwellers upon earth, Parthians, Medes, and Elamites, flock hither, and do naturally fall in with one or other of these primary distinctions." In this original fashion does Charles Lamb open his famous essay on "The two races of men," and rapidly proceeding from the general to the particular, his tone rises to enthusiasm as he thus describes the man who borrows:—"What a careless, even deportment hath your borrower! what rosy gills! what a beautiful reliance on Providence doth he manifest, taking no more thought than the lilies! what contempt for money, accounting it (yours and mine especially) no better than dross! What a liberal confounding of those pedantic distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*; or rather what a noble simplification of terms (beyond Tooke), resolving those supposed opposites into one clear, intelligible pronoun adjective; what near approaches doth he make to the primitive community—to the extent of one-half of the principle at least." I have a vivid recollection of this quotation as I come into Tom Hardup's bungalow one morning, and find that jovial but impecunious officer sitting on the edge of his bed, a black pipe in his mouth, and holding converse with a couple of Marwarrees, whose looks betoken a desire to proceed to extremities.

"Come in, old fellow,' says Hardup. "Sit down—oh I forgot, these two gentlemen have got my only chairs. I'm sitting on the bed, you'd better take the box. That's right, now have a peg. No? Well, these two fellows have come all the way from the Presidency, and swear they'll arrest me unless I pay up four thousand rupees. Comical idea, aint it?"

And Hardup says all this with the utmost good humour, and without a trace of irritation or annoyance in his tone. He is not conscious of having wronged these men in any way. His view of the matter is this. Two years ago, he, Thomas Hardup, being as usual in pecuniary difficulties, wanted to borrow two thousand five hundred rupees. These two shroffs had that amount to lend to Thomas Hardup upon the following conditions:—Interest thirty-six rupees per annum, and monthly instalments of a hundred and fifty rupees a month. This agreement was written out by Tom himself in his very best hand-writing, and on Government stamped paper, which he bought with ten rupees borrowed from his butler. It was written in the presence of the two shroffs, and Tom showed such a laudible attention to the details of the bond, and evinced such a business-like determination to be unflinchingly punctual as to the payment of the instalments, that the shroffs could only wonder how a Sahib with such an admirable system could want to borrow at all. The document was duly signed by Captain Hardup, who solemnly, and to the delight of the shroffs, sent for that exemplary officer, Major Pegg, to witness his signature. With many salaams these gentlemen took their departure for Bombay, being dismissed by Hardup with the benign air of a man who feels he has benefited his fellow-creatures, but who knows by experience that virtue is its own and sole reward. When a month went by, and the first instalment did not arrive, one of the shroffs caused a letter to be written to Tom in English, reminding his Honour of the debt, and winding up with many flowery compliments and expressions of regard. As this letter produced no remittance, another was written and again another,

"Each warmer
Than the former;"

then the C. O. was petitioned on the subject, and then the Judge of the station was written to; then legal steps were threatened; and finally, two years having elapsed, here are the two shroffs again in Tom's bungalow, and here is Tom placidly regarding them between the puffs of his pipe. As I said before, he has not the faintest consciousness of having done them any wrong. The thing lies in a nutshell. Their mission in life is to lend money. His is to borrow. Very good. By acting up to his mission in life and borrowing money from them, he enables them to fulfil their mission, which is to lend to him and others. He would pay them tomorrow—to-day—with the utmost pleasure, if he had the money, but he hasn't. If they please, they are welcome to his bed, his two chairs, his tub, and his portmanteau. Other worldly goods has he none. He puts the situation before them with much fluency of language and force of diction, and argues the case as if he and they were disinterested and unbiassed judges of the affairs of a third person. To me, as I sit on my inverted box, there is something quaint in the scene. Tom's handsome face wears a somewhat puzzled expression, and he evidently regards the two shroffs in the light of extremely unreasonable persons. He freely acknowledges that two years ago he borrowed Rs. 2,500 from them, and that he now owes them Rs. 4,000 owing to increase of interest, and unfortunate inability to pay instalments; and he thinks they ought to regard his willingness to pay as almost the same thing as shelling out the coin. The two shroffs, on their part, regard Tom with a species of frenzied despair. "Why did the Sahib borrow money if he did not mean to pay?" They have lost all their money, they are poor, they are starving, and they see nothing before them but beggary and misery. Tom is touched at their evident perturbation, and a happy idea seizing him, he advances to the table, and taking pen and paper makes a rapid calculation of his affairs. Having added up a long column of figures, he informs the shroffs, who watch him with a kind of stupified amazement, that he owes in the world about fifteen thousand rupees—say twenty thousand. This sum he proposes to borrow from them, pay off all his debts with it, and thus render them his sole creditors. He waxes enthusiastic over this scheme, and exultingly tells the shroffs that if they consent to it, their fortune is made, he will pay them any rate of interest they choose to ask, and will remit them three hundred, four—five hundred rupees a month for years—for ever. The effect of this proposal on the shroffs is peculiar. With a look of mingled horror and astonishment at Tom they gather up their garments, shuffle on their slippers, and speedily vanish out of the door, and disappear under the trees of the compound.

"Foolish fellows," says Tom to me, evidently pitying their blindness, "they'd have made a deuced good thing out of the transaction. Come over to the mess, and have tiffin."

Now, if I were drawing a fancy sketch of a man in debt, instead of limning a true protrait from Wonderland, I should, no doubt, describe a different being. Debt commonly has two effects on people. Some it utterly crushes and eventually destroys. Others it renders callous and hardened; and they even glory in the amount they owe, and do not scruple to sail very near the wind in their attempts to obtain money. There is yet a third class, to which our friend Hardup belongs, and of which he is a fair type and representative. Very early in his career he managed to stumble into debt, and he has gone on steadily getting more and more involved each year. It neither crushes him, nor hardens him. He doesn't understand how on earth it is he has come to owe so much money, but he regards his debts as altogether detached from himself as it were—as mere accidents and coincidences of his career, with which he need not trouble himself more than necessary. Some people get into debt and some don't; he reflects over his pipe. And precisely the same remark applies to measles. Some people have 'em, and some do not. So you see there is a kind of destiny in the arrangement after all, and while Tom unfeignedly feels the greatest sympathy with his creditors, and would gladly let them take and divide among themselves the whole of his property—to wit, one charpoy with mattress, two chairs (one ricketty), piece of camp table, and one tub; yet, at the same time, he feels that he himself is the victim of something amiss in the social system, or else why the deuce should he owe a matter of twenty thousand rupees? He waxes quite eloquent on this theme over midnight pipes, and delights to remember how much money some very great men have owed. Was not Charles James Fox in debt over head and ears, and when he had lost thousands at the gaming table, was it not his habit to return to his chambers, and calmly read Greek? Did Sheridan's debts trouble him, and was not Goldsmith the most impecunious and light-hearted of men? And he recalls the story of the importunate tradesman who, having failed to get an audience of Talleyrand, planted himself resolutely on the *porte cochère* of the Prince's Hotel, and thus accosted him as he was getting into his carriage: "Monseigneur, I only wish to know *when* your Excellency will be good enough to pay me." "Ma foi!" said Talleyrand, pulling up the window of his carriage "vous êtes bien curieux." With such-like reflections and recollections does Hardup with more or less indifferent success endeavour to console himself in his difficulties. He is dimly conscious that a smash must come some day, but as no amount of thinking will avert it, he endeavours to discard it from his thoughts. Everyone likes him and feels sorry for him, and the affection with which he is regarded by children and dogs (those great physiognomists) is something very marked. When he goes to the bandstand of an evening, every little Toddlekin that can lisp his name, runs up to him and insists on having a ride on his broad shoulders. They all look upon him as a child who has somehow grown very tall and strong, and this is another proof of the undoubted ability of children to read character.

As Tom Hardup walks home from mess with me on the evening of his interview with the two shroffs, he stops in the middle of the road and says solemnly:—"Those men have lost a grand chance. If they'd have lent me twenty thousand rupees, they'd have become my sole creditors—my sole creditors, mind; and they'd have made a mint of money out of it." "Good night, Tom," I reply.

SUB.

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to call attention, through your columns, to the disgracefully dirty state in which the Strangers' Camp at Bombay is kept. It quite spoils the appearance of Bombay on first landing; and is, moreover, a great source of danger, for at any moment cholera might be produced by the state of things which exist—dirty putrid water lying in puddles, entrails of fowls and other offal in all directions. It resembles far more the camp of the native followers of a Rajah than one occupied by Europeans, and under the care of a *sanitary* officer. General Warre, about four months ago, called attention to the state of this camp, but apparently nothing has been done to cleanse it.

MILES.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 4th appears an advertisement of a large boiler, centrifugal pumps, and a machine saw, to be sold from the Municipal Workshops on the 13th instant. It might be worth asking—Can it be wise thus to cripple the Municipality's own factory? It is no use asking the Town Council, who appear neither to know nor care about these practical matters, or else are so overridden by some foregone conclusion about the Municipal Workshops as to render their judgment on that subject worthless. But it might be worth while for members of the Corporation to demand that this apparently wasteful sacrifice of the city's property should be postponed until the new Commissioner can have an opportunity to form his own opinion on the matter. It may suit the views of contractors to see the Municipal factory despoiled, but the case must be against the interest of the

RATEPAYERS.

"EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If ever the Marquis of Salisbury establishes a good claim to have his biography written, the author thereof will probably find it necessary to trace the decadence of his Lordship's personal influence as a public man from what may be described as his period of strong common-sense. One mark of that quality was the famous dictum sometime in 1877-78, that it was useless for anyone to pretend to understand the Central Asian question without having bestowed some pains on the study of "large maps." Your daily contemporary must have desired to give emphasis to the value of that remark by publishing in its yesterday's issue that absurd little chart of a few inches square-headed—"Evacuation of Kandahar." In the leader illustrating this remarkable work of art we are told that this sketch map, "embracing as it does the extreme points of Khiva, the Persian Gulf, Bombay, Kashgar, affords a very clear view of the position of affairs in Central Asia." Ye gods and little fishes! The Shakespeare memorial of 1864, which was to "embrace a monument," was nothing to this marvellous map which "embraces" several thousands of square miles, and which, by the way, does not give any scale of distance. But the absurdity of this chart is a trifle compared with the mischief done by such utterly misleading diagrams? How many European readers are accustomed to form any tangible estimate of distance from looking at a sketch map? Perhaps one in twenty. Of native readers not one in a hundred can draw any rational inference from such a diminutive diagram. Of physical geography—either as regards obstructions or distances—they have little more idea than of perspective. It requires some technical education to lift the best of them out of their infantile notions about these practical subjects, and hence the presentation of this thumb-nail sort of map in the *Times of India*—notwithstanding—indeed partly aided by—the leader in which it is "illustrated"—is calculated to have nothing but the most confusing effect on the half-informed persons who may try to understand it. It affords an instructive example of the danger of a "little knowledge"—that drawn from this map will be worse than a little. The maximum of misleading effect seems to have been studied in delineating the map by the insertion of those bogus highways from Merv and the rest, which, according to the map, must be many miles broad and career over the Hindu Kush as if they were so many bridle roads.

ANGLO-INDIAN.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

GENERAL ANNESLEY'S PRIZES.

THE following scores were made yesterday. The competition closes to-day:—

	200 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total
Corpl. M. Cloughin, C Co.	21	20	21	62
Capt. Noble, B Co.	22	22	18	62
Vol. W. Stephens, D Co.	21	19	15	55
Sergt. Morris, D Co.	22	23	11	56
Vol. Boylett, D Co.	18	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vol. Pearson, A Co.	21	19	7	[illegible]
Vol. Sergt. Graves, B Co.	20	13	8	[illegible]
Vol. J. Fido, D Co.	18	3	Rtd.	

TELEGRAMS.

SIRDAR SHAMSUDDIN KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

News from Kandahar dated 7th April states that it is reported that Sirdar Shamsuddin Khan, with some of the Amir's officials, arrived there on e 5th and has exchanged visit with the Resi- t. Sirdar Hashim Khan, with the cavalry, is mped about twenty miles from Kandahar.

e infantry and artillery have reached Shahjui, t is probable that the march has since been d by the heavy rains which have fallen t daily for the last week.

esterday evening an unusually severe storm led a part of the cantonments, and did some nage to crops. A trooper of the 8th Cavalry s drowned with his horse while trying to cross torrent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The House of Commons last night read a first time the Irish Land Bill. It provides that Courts shall be created to fix rents, which shall be unalterable for a period of fifteen years, and to regulate the right of tenure and sale.

A Land Commission will be appointed, which will be empowered to make grants in order to facilitate emigration, and to assist tenants to purchase holdings and buy land from the owners who are willing to sell.

It will be optional for landlords and tenants to invoke the aid of the Courts. The Act is to be partly retroactive.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, APRIL 8, 9 A.M.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was rowed this morning, and resulted in the Oxford boat winning by three lengths.

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield's weakness is now the chief source of anxiety with the doctors in attendance on him.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Duke of Argyle (Lord Privy Seal) has resigned his seat in the Cabinet in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues respecting the Irish Land Bill.

INDIA AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Indian Government was willing to send a delegate to the Metallic Conference, but that he would not be authorized to vote on any question to adopt a bi-metallic standard.

PEREMPTORY NOTE FROM THE POWERS TO GREECE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Great Powers have presented a peremptory collective Note at Athens, notifying that the Greek frontier shall include the southern portion of Thessaly, a strip of Epirus, and that Prevesa shall be dismantled.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, APRIL 7.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has negatived a vote of confidence in the Ministry, who have in consequence resigned.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, home ward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steadier.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅜
4½ do. do.	91⅛
3 do. Consols for account	100⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1871	120⅛
Bar Silver	52

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1 7 13-16d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£44

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Clan Alpine, Bedford, and Nepaul.

AT the Malcolmson Court-martial yesterday Lieut. J. Monteath gave evidence to the effect that when the retreating force from Maiwand halted at Ashu Khan, Colonel Malcolmson reported that a body of 500 of the enemy's cavalry were coming down on the rear. The cavalry, however, turned out to be General Burrows's rear guard, under Lieut. Geogeghan. Being asked to describe Colonel Malcolmson's tone and manner in making this report, witness said, "It was an exclamation made in what I should call an excited way," but he was not aware that it caused any alarm or excitement among officers or men. Lieut. E. Monteath said that Col. Malcolmson's tone and manner "seemed highly flurried and excited," and made him "feel rather despondent about our ever getting successfully out of the business in which we were then employed." On the other hand, Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, V.C., R.E., stated, with reference to this matter, that the question of retirement had been openly discussed by officers who were known to each other. Col. Malcolmson was merely giving his own opinion, and he (witness) noticed nothing particular in his tone and manner.

THE special boon of ninety days' privilege leave to officers returning from the toils of Afghan field service is not to be granted in addition to ordinary privilege leave, *i. e.*, no officer can have more than his ninety days' consecutive leave of absence.

THE Maharaja of Bettiah, it is stated, has made a free gift of all the land required on his estates for the Tirhut State Railway extension, now under construction between Mozaffarpur and Bettiah.

THE Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in discussing the amendments to the new Calcutta Municipal Act, spoke of that august body, the Municipal Commissioners, as "a heterogeneous body of amateurs."

THE official report that Ayoub's envoys left Kandahar without public demonstration, the special correspondent of the Lahore paper says, requires modification. Their departure was kept secret till the last moment, but in spite of that a large crowd met the envoys on the Kokeran Road and showed decided marks of homage to Umrjan, who is considered a demi-god by Kandaharis. His clothes were distributed as charms. The report of scant civility received on arrival at Girishk, the correspondent adds, is incredible.

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar, dated April 3rd, to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states:—Abdul Rahman's force is advancing in haste, and cavalry fifteen hundred strong are only a couple of marches off. By request of the British authorities only one hundred, under the Sirdar, till the evacuation, will enter Kandahar, the remainder diverge at Dailah and march for Khusk-i-Nakhud, where they camp. They may, however, advance to Girishk. The Infantry and guns follow behind. The future Governor of Kandahar, Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, will have a garrison of about five thousand men of all arms, under the command of Ghulam Haider Khan.

THE Khyberis are, as usual, the *Indian Daily News* remarks, interpreting their recent engagements in their own way. They *looted* a number of sheep belonging to Kuchi not long ago, and although in the pursuit they lost two of their men, they exacted a ransom of Rs 100 before they would release the sheep. Then, again, they descended upon a *kafilah* of Badakshanis staying at Haftchan, between Lundi Kotal and Dakka, and made off with six women and Rs. 1,100 in cash. It is said that Rs. 6,000 have been paid as the ransom of these women, and that this sum will be deducted from the allowances of the tribesmen. This, our contemporary considers, is a certain way to produce more trouble. As it is, the arrangements, so greatly vaunted, Jezailchi guard—save the mark—and all seem to have been exceedingly successful in restoring the reign of the Khyber banditti.

OF new railways for Bengal the *Englishman* writes:—"The Khulna Railway will, we understand, run *via* Ranaghat, Bongong, and Jessore, in as direct a line as possible, and will be afterwards joined by a line from Dum Dum and Baraset. Orders for the Ranaghat line, which will be 130 miles long and is estimated to cost a million sterling, have been already issued. It will be undertaken solely by the Rothschilds, Government giving the land and four per cent. till opening of the line in June, 1886. Mr. Clarke, formerly of Darjiling, has been sent out by Messrs. Rothschild to arrange for the construction. The Government interest is to be repaid from the first earnings. Ultimately a line from Ranaghat will join the East India Railway at Maimari."

A RANGOON correspondent writes under date March 21:—"The reinforcements against the Shans are ready to start. There is some hitch about their destination. The Shans, although they oppose and advance, have not been aggressive, while the Siamese have been. From Munipur there is no intelligence beyond that the Burmese have been holding the frontier, but have not ventured across. Several Munipurians, subjects of the king, and living in Burmese territory, have fled across rather than trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Burmese."

THE Lahore paper hears from Umballa that Colonel Dalrymple is shortly to join the Quartermaster-General's department, and that he will be succeeded as Assistant Adjutant-General by Major Ford, R.A.

LORD HARTINGTON'S statement, that the envoy who visited Calcutta did not ask for subsidies, reads strangely, remarks the *Pioneer*, by the side of the news from Peshawar, that a convoy had passed through the Khyber with ammunition and treasure for Kabul; but it is, nevertheless, quite correct. "The envoy simply asked for ammunition and the abiding favour of the Indian Government, which meant, of course, that the Amir would take everything that was offered him. We believe there are no absolute terms fixed for taking over Kandahar. A reasonable amount of aid in small ways, such as money and arms, may be given to the new Governor, but all details will be settled by General Hume and Colonel St. John acting in telegraphic concert with the Indian Government, who, of course, are linked again with the Ministry at home. Whatever action, therefore, is taken will be practically that of the English Government. There can be no shirking of responsibility hereafter, when the evacuation has passed into the region of *fait accomplis*. The Ministry honestly desire to take on their shoulders the whole responsibility of the step."

THE Lahore paper understands that all preparations in respect of transport for the Waziri Expeditionary force are now complete, and that the troops can move at an hour's notice. "The order for the move, however, appears to be suspended for the moment; but whether the delay is owing to any hope of submission of the tribe, or to any farther concentration of force, is not apparent."

A COLOMBO paper's latest telegram from the Pearl Fishery is to the effect that up to date (April 2) the whole sum realised by the sale of the Government share of oysters is Rs. 4,19,781: the last lot sold, on the twenty-fifth day of the fishery, realised from Rs. 43 to Rs. 45 per 1,000. Fears are expressed that the oysters are commencing to die off. There seems to have been no combination this year among the buyers to bring down the price of the oysters.

"HOPE springs eternal" in the Civil Service as well as in the human breast. A few years ago, the *Bangalore Post* notes, Mr. Theodore Cracroft Hope was Collector of Surat and nothing more; then he was summoned to Calcutta as a member of the Viceregal Council; and now he becomes Financial Secretary in succession to Mr. R. B. Chapman, who leaves Bombay on furlough on the 21st instant, and will probably not return. Mr. Hope was born to be a clerk, and has now attained the summit of his ambition. With a large private fortune, and a Constitution which, he is medically advised, renders a prolonged life in Europe impossible, he ought to be that rarest of rare birds, a contented Anglo-Indian official.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that "order has been completely restored at Bahawalpur. There may yet be a little mild excitement about the people whom the Nawab packed off to prison or liberated on bail, and whose trial is in progress. It was said that His Highness the Nawab betrayed an undue partiality for his co-religionists at the time of the riots. But this is a mistake. The Nawab has behaved in the most fair manner throughout the proceedings. Both parties, Mahomedans and Hindoos, were to blame, and both have been as justly dealt with as was possible under the circumstances. The damage done to the Hindoo temples is not so serious as has been alleged, and whatever damage has been done will be repaired at the State's expense."

OF Mr. R. B. Chapman, the retiring Financial Secretary, the *Hindu Patriot* says that "though he was a worshipper of John Strachey, he had, until he fell into the meshes of that necromancer, maintained a distinct individuality of character and great independence, to which we fear was due his stagnation in the Financial Department. He is a man of great ability, industry, and energy, and by his past services had established his claim to a seat in the Supreme Council, but his ways have not always been winning, and so he lost his chance more than once. This is a matter of deep regret. Mr. Chapman was a very fair specimen of Haileybury, able, honest, stout-hearted and generous-minded. There is in his heart a rich vein of kindly sympathy for the people, and however we might have differed with him in opinion on many matters of public importance we gratefully acknowledge his generous sentiments and wishes. To his office subordinates he was exceedingly kind, and they will sadly miss his genial presence and generous sympathy."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that a serious accident occurred at Attock last week, by which over a dozen natives lost their lives. The officials of the railway had stored a large quantity of blasting powder—over eighty maunds—which is in daily use for mines, &c., in tunnelling operations, and owing to the negligence of the natives in charge the whole of this powder was blown up. The paper believes no blame attaches to the officers in charge, for a small quantity of powder was taken out daily for use, while the bulk was secured in a magazine.

THE Bangalore *Daily Post* says that the death by suicide of Mr. Alfred Rowe, the Deputy Postmaster at Bombay, derives a melancholy interest from the fact that Mrs. Rowe and her six children have been residing in Bangalore for some years. "The bereaved lady, who is a daughter of Dr. Vitters, of Bombay, has suffered from asthma, and experienced relief from the genial climate of our delightful station, while her children have been attending the Bishop Cotton Schools. Mr. Rowe, it should be noted, has been in the habit, for a long time past, of using hydrate of chloral for bronchitis, and, on a former occasion, he unintentionally took an overdose. His salary was Rs. 500 a month, and his life was insured for Rs. 5,000; but the verdict of the Coroner's jury, we fear, will deprive the widow and children of this much-needed relief."

REGARDING the real position of affairs between China and Japan, the *Japan Mail* writes:—"At the present moment the sensational spirit is in the ascendancy. It is with the Japanese Plenipotentiary, Shishido, as it was with Ahab when he turned his chariot homeward from Mount Carmel. To-day 'a little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand,' appears on the horizon; to-morrow the whole firmament is obscured, and there is a 'sound of a great rain.' The little cloud is indeed a fact, but the lowering sky and the signs of tempest exist in print only. We have already related the story of the Riukiu question's last phase, and subsequent events have in no way modified our statements. That Japan and China agreed to accept General Grant's suggestion; that Japan in consequence conferred Plenipotentiary authority on her Minister in Pekin, while the Tsung-li-yamen on their side professed to be eqally authorized; that the negotiations having assumed a complexion agreeable to both parties, a treaty was drawn up by mutual consent and an almost absolute certainty of amicable compromise attained; that at the eleventh hour the Court at Pekin refused to ratify the treaty without reference to Liu and Li-Hung-Chang; that Mr. Shishido, finding the very first essentials of the arbitration had thus been left unsatisfied, declined to admit the necessity for such reference, and pointing out that the exercise of his discretionary power was no longer possible, since China had failed to fulfil the conditions upon which that exercise was contingent, withdrew altogether from the Conference; that affairs thus reverted to the position they were in before General Grant's intervention, with this exception, that Japan had acted throughout with perfect good faith and an honest desire for a peaceful adjustment, while China had shown that her own request to General Grant and her subsequent action, straightforward as they seemed to be, were in reality convenient pretences, and that whatever attitude it suited her for the moment to assume, she was determined to keep always within reach her old weapons of procrastination and subterfuge; that finally Mr. Shishido set out for Japan, partly because it had previously been his attention to do so at the earliest possible opportunity, and partly because his Government was not unnaturally anxious to receive from him a detailed account of the negotiations, as well as to consult about future measures: all these facts are matters of history, simple and unequivocal, but that diplomatic relations between Japan and China are suspended, or that the Chinese Minister in Tokiyo has been instructed to ask for his passport, are circumstances existing only in imaginations of the *genus irritabile vatum*. * * * Japan naturally desires to avoid war, and has amply demonstrated her readiness to make every concession short of retiring altogether from a position defined both by hystorical and geographical right. China is too astute not to perceive that if she declares war, her declaration will be nothing more than an empty vaunt, since to recover Riukiu she must take the offensive, and of this she is about as capable as Joe Miller was of uttering a jest."

HIS MAJESTY the King of Hawaii arrived at Yokohama on the 4th March in the Oceanic, and was received with great ceremony by the Japanese authorities. The *Japan Mail* says:—"The King's name is Kalakauwa, which may be translated, "The day of battle." His Majesty is nearl fifty years old, having been born in 1831. In personal appearance he is about the middle height, thickset, but of really handsome personal appearance. His complexion is not darker than that of an ordinary Japanese. When but a child he was received into the boarding school, kept for many years by Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of the American Board's Mission, for the exclusive reception of all the young chiefs of the highest blood. Here he received a good education, and being at the time he was first sent there one of the youngest received into this family of some dozen or more pupils, he had acquired, at the conclusion of his scholastic career, not only a thorough knowledge of English, but also an accurate pronunciation of that language. Previous to his election, in 1874, to fill the throne rendered vacant by the death of King William Lunalilo, he served as Postmaster-General and in other Government positions."

H. E. LI, the Chinese Minister at the Court at Berlin, has written to H. E. Li Futai, of the Fuhkien Province at Foochow, to send him some workmen to be instructed in the German ship-building yards. The men left Foochow on the 24th of February for Hongkong, on their way to Germany.

A SHANGHAI paper states that last year the Chinese officials at Foochow purchased 40,000 rifles through a Hongkong firm, and ammunition. These having arrived, it has been found that the ammunition will not fit the guns. Besides this, no accoutrements were provided. An officer connected with the Nanking Arsenal has been deputed to make an examination and report thereon previous to this war material being paid for.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has sanctioned the following special form of prayer for the troops in South Africa, to be used in the diocese of Canterbury:—"O Almighty God, King of all kings, the Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners and to be merciful to them that truly repent; Keep, we beseech Thee, our soldiers who have now gone forth to war, that they, being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify Thee, who art the only Giver of all victory; through the merits of Thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

FROM the annual report of Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University, it appears that scattered over the United States there are 360 colleges or institutions called universities—only 28 of which were in existence sixty years ago; and of these all but two were at that period distributed over twelve of the thirteen original States. More than one-third of these 360 institutions charge no tuition fee, or only a nominal one—under thirty dollars a year. Among the latter are forty-three agricultural and mechanical colleges, endowed by the Government. It is worth noting in connection with the notoriously rapid progress, both in agricultural and mechanical inventions, in recent years that these classes of colleges seem virtually to have sprung into existence since the great civil war only five of their number being of older date, and these having been reorganized and amplified. All this is not merely a token of the rapid increase of population; for though the population has increased in sixty years about five-fold, the number of colleges and universities has been multiplied by fourteen.

MEDICAL CONSULTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of the subject of the leading article in your issue of to-day, I find a telegram from Reuter intimating that Sir William Jenner was summoned to attend Lord Beaconsfield. That Lord Beaconsfield possesses a skilful medical attendant, and that several other skilful, or even eminent, medical men are in attendance on his Lordship admits of no doubt. But still, when the illness of this illustrious statesman takes an unfavourable turn, a medical man so eminent in his profession as Sir W. Jenner is summoned in consultation. Now, if we suppose that the medical schools and great hospitals at home were all under the direct control of Government, as is our Medical College and its attached hospital, and if Government had issued a mandate prohibiting the leading medical men engaging in consulting practice, and suppose, also, that Sir W. Jenner was one of these leading medical men, his services could not have been obtained for Lord Beaconsfield. I know that such a supposition is quite absurd, for Englishmen would never tolerate such nonsense. But it is said that the Bombay Government are about to commit this very absurdity, and will not allow the teacher of medicine in Bombay and the first Physician of the largest hospital in the city to afford his valuable advice to the public as a consultant. This is indeed a most monstrous proceeding; more than that; it is iniquitous and dangerous. Until Government can provide an equally competent consultant to the present First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, or by throwing open the chairs of Professors in the Grant College to non-official men, enable the public to provide their own qualified consultants, it is in the highest degree unjust to deprive the public of the services of the most qualified consultant in Bombay. This is quite another matter to that of prohibiting the First Physician engaging in general private practice. General private practice is derogatory to a teacher of medicine. Such a man should only act as a physician, and a consulting physician. And I say that if he is fit for anything at all, or qualified for anything at all, he is eminently qualified as a consulting physician.

Let it be remembered that this First Physician has ripened his knowledge and extended the experience which fits him to be a consultant by holding the chair of medicine and the clinical medical wards of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital—things which should appertain to the public and not to Government. Government holds the chair of medicine in its own gift, and provides the medical officer for the chemical wards and the pathological room, and having possessed itself of these, it proceeds to *resolve*—"That this highly trained medical man, this educated pathologist, this competent consultant shall give nobody the benefit of his knowledge and experience." If this error is committed to-day, other similar errors will surely follow, for it is a constitutional weakness of Government never to confess an error, but on the contrary, the more gross and less defensible it is, to persist in it all the more, and to push it into the domain of absurdity.

I say, again, the engagement in general private practice by teachers of the various branches of medicalservice is *infra dig.*; and this is a fair subject for the consideration of Government. But I say also that consulting practice—a practice which is always useful, always eagerly sought after, and which often builds up the confidence of a dying man and aids in saving his life—should not be mixed up with the shilling practice of the general practitioner. Every man can save himself by selecting his ordinary attendant from a large field of medical practitioners, but if the most qualified consultant is prohibited from giving his advice to sufferers in the hour of the sorest danger, then no man is safe, and dire mischief must be the result. I pray, therefore, that Government will think well and leave the public alone in this matter, for surely it is not a matter in which Government can interfere with any satisfaction.

April 8. CITIZEN.

ATTORNEYS AND VAKILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The tone and temper of the letter signed "Fair-Play" in your issue of the 7th instant conclusively point to its writer being either a vakil or a pleader, and though he has ventured to buckle on armour in defence of the reasonableness of section 72 in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, his vaunted high education has not yet enabled him to learn the distinction which the section has drawn between vakils and pleaders. Your correspondent goes so far as to assert that the attorneys are properly excluded from pleading in the Court of Small Causes under its extended jurisdiction, because they are by education unfit "to efficiently conduct the duties of an advocate, or to handle law points with the requisite ability," and takes his refuge under the existing rules of the High Court which debar the attorneys from claiming to be vakils *virtute officii*. These rules, he makes bold to say, were framed under the supposition that the attornies were incompetent to act as vakils. Whatever may have been the reason of these rules, it certainly could not have been that which "Fair-Play" wishes to attach thereto; for it can be shown to demonstration that attorneys are in every way a higher class of practitioners than vakils and pleaders. To begin with the acquirements of an attorney, he must have at least passed the First Examination in Arts of the Bombay University, paid the heavy sum of rupees five thousand by way of premium for his instruction, served an apprenticeship for four years, and passed an examination embracing more subjects of study and requiring a deeper knowledge of them than are required in a vakil's examination. During the four years of an attorney's apprenticeship, he undergoes a cause of training both practical and theoretical. A vakil, on the other hand, is only required to have passed the Entrance Examination of the University, and while pursuing his worldly avocations may pick up his legal knowledge in the best way he can. A full-pledged vakil, fresh from the examination hall, is ushered into the court-house probably for the first time in his life. Whereas an attorney, before he is dubbed so, is fully initiated into the practice of the courts. It is almost ridiculous to subject an attorney to a vakil's examination after he has already passed a higher test. Articled clerks go in for vakil's examination, as a means to an end, with a view to test their legal knowledge and to ensure their final success at the attorney's examination. Bachelors of Laws of our University are admitted as vakils without any further examination; but they are obliged to serve a clerkship under an attorney for two years, to pay the usual premium, and to pass a further and more stringent and comprehensive examination in order to enable them to be enrolled as attornies. A vakil subsequently becoming an attorney allows his old title to merge in the new one which he assumes; whereas an attorney obtaining a vakil's *sanad* only treats it as an auxiliary and subsidiary to his original position. Until the rules above referred to come into force, in or about the year 1875, the attorneys had been pleading on the Appellate Side of the High Court; and even up to this day they act as advocates side by side with barristers, vakils and pleaders in all courts subordinate to the High Court. Even in England the attorneys have the privilege of addressing certain courts of judicature. I wonder, therefore, what makes "Fair-Play" say that attorneys are not fit advocates when they have been acting as such from time immemorial. The foregoing facts will, I hope, go to show that attorneys are by no means inferior to vakils, that the Legislature have evidently mistaken their position, and that "Fair-Play," when he indicted his letter, meant anything but "fair play and no favour."

BH. M. S.

THE MALCOLMSON COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial for the trial of Col. Malcolmson re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 25th N. I. yesterday morning.

Lieut. John Monteath was examined.

Were you orderly officer to General Nuttall at the battle of Maiwand and during the retreat on the 27th and 28th July?

Witness.—I was.

Did you accompany General Nuttull and the cavalry when at the commencement of the retreat they were ordered to the rear?

Witness—I did.

Please state what happened when you reached the rear guard.

Witness—When we arrived at the rear guard we found some wounded and tired men, whom we proceeded to put on horses and camels. While we were doing this a force of cavalry was reported by Col. Malcolmson to be on our left flank as we faced the enemy towards Maiwand. He then wanted General Nuttall to proceed at once towards Ata Karez, or rather towards Kandahar.

The President—What do you mean by the word proceed?

Witness—Retire. General Nuttall and Major Hogg looked through their glasses, but could see no enemy.

Col. Malcolmson—I object to that part of the answer where witness says they could not see any enemy. It is not a matter within his own knowledge.

Objection allowed.

Could you see any body of the enemy's cavalry?

Witness—No.

Did any body of the enemy's cavalry subsequently show itself about that time?

Witness—No.

Did General Nuttall retire with the cavalry when urged to do so by Colonel Malcolmson?

Witness—No.

When Colonel Malcolmson urged an immediate retreat were there still men left requiring assistance?

Witness—Yes.

Had you retired as Colonel Malcolmson urged must these men have been left to their fate?

Witness—Yes, some were left as it was; they were natives.

Can you say how it was that some natives were left behind?

Witness—I think they were too tired and too overcome by thirst to come on.

Did you use all the available camels and horses to carry the wounded and tired men before starting?

Witness—I only saw one camel. We put some men on horses. The camel I saw was not used.

The President—Then you can hardly call it available.

Witness—We tried to get it on, but it was too tired to move.

The President—Then it was not available. We want to know if you made use of all the camels available.

Witness—We put some of the men on regimental horses. I remember now that there were two camels; one refused to get up. What became of the other I do not know.

When Col. Malcolmson urged General Nuttall to retire at once, did you hear the latter officer reply; if so, what was the reply?

Witness—I did hear him reply, but I cannot recall the exact words.

Can you state what was the effect of the reply?

Witness—Yes. He said he would not go on until he had got away as many wounded and tired men as he could.

The President—Could you not use a little more soldier-like language than the words "go on," "proceed," &c.

Witness—He said he would not retire.

About how much longer after this reply did you remain before retiring?

Witness—It might have been 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour; it might have been longer or shorter.

When you retired in what order did the cavalry march?

Witness—The Sind Horse leading, the 3rd Cavalry and another party of the Sind Horse bringing up the rear.

Were you sent with an order to Col. Malcolmson on starting?

Witness—I was.

If so, what was the order?

Witness—Go slower.

Did you deliver it, and how far had you retire at the time?

Witness—I delivered the order; we had retired about a couple of miles.

Had Col. Malcolmson and his regiment at this time got ahead of the rest of the cavalry; if so, how far?

Witness—Yes, they had got ahead. I cannot remember the exact distance. We were losing sight of them as it was getting dusk.

Where were the wounded and tired men?

Witness—I do not know what became of them.

Did Col. Malcolmson and his regiment fall back upon the rest of his cavalry in consequence of the order you gave?

Witness—Col. Malcolmson checked his pace, but whether the rest of them came up to him I don't know.

Do you know whether any orderlies were sent shortly after this with orders to Col. Malcolmson to march slower.

Witness—Yes, there were.

When these orders were sent was Col. Malcolmson's regiment in sight, and do you know how many orders were sent.

Witness—Col. Malcolmson's regiment was not in sight. I cannot remember how many orders were sent—more than one.

Was an order to halt sent about this time to Col. Malcolmson, and was it complied with?

Witness—An order was sent to Col. Malcolmson to halt. It was not complied with.

Do you remember whether more than one order was sent to Col. Malcolmson to halt.

Witness—Only one that I remember.

Did the orderly sent to Colonel Malcolmson with the order to halt bring back any reply; if so, what was it?

Witness—Yes, he brought back a reply, as far as I remember, saying that Col. Malcolmson's men were thirsty, and that Colonel Malcolmson would go on to the water—go slowly to the water.

Had the cavalry that remained with General Nuttall any difficulty in finding water?

Witness—Yes, they lost the way, and only found it by accident.

Where did you next see the Sind Horse and Colonel Malcolmson?

Witness—At Howzi Madat.

Did you hear General Nuttall speak to Col. Malcolmson at Howzi Madat about the march from Khusk-i-Nakhud; if so, what did he say?

Witness—He asked Colonel Malcolmson what he meant by not halting when ordered.

Did you hear any reports like the reports of guns while you were halted at Howzi Madat?

Witness—Yes.

Did you hear Colonel Malcolmson express any opinion about these reports; if so, what?

Witness—I heard him say that they were guns.

Whose guns did he say they were?

Witness—The enemy's. I can't remember whether the remark was made confidentially or openly.

Did any officers or men go in search of water at Howzi Madat?

Witness—Yes.

Did Colonel Malcolmson urge General Burrows at Howzi Madat to retire?

Witness—Yes.

Colonel Malcolmson—I object to that.

The President—Why, is it too direct a question?

Colonel Malcolmson—It is a leading question; it suggests the answer.

Objection recorded.

What did General Burrows reply?

Witness—He replied that Colonel Malcolmson could go on if he liked, but he would remain to collect the men.

What men, and do you know where they were?

Witness—He meant, I presume, his force—what was left of it. Some might have joined us whilst halted and some at the water.

Do you know if any officers were away at the time?

Witness—Captain Slade and Major Leach.

What was Captain Slade in command of?

Witness—A battery.

Were there wounded officers and men on the guns commanded by Captain Slade?

Witness—Yes.

Before continuing the retreat from Howzi Madat did you hear any orders given about the march; if so, by whom, to whom, and what were they?

Witness—As far as I remember General Burrows ordered the pace to be slow. I think, but I am not certain, the order was given to Colonel Malcolmson.

Do you know whether any orders were sent by General Nuttall to Colonel Malcolmson during the march from Howzi Madat to Ashu Khan?

Witness—Yes, two orderlies, I remember, were sent to tell him to go slower. Afterwards Major Leach was sent to order a halt.

Can you say how far the cavalry were ahead of General Nuttall when the order to halt was sent?

Witness—No.

When halted at Ashu Khan was an alarm raised about the enemy's cavalry?

Witness—Yes.

Please detail the circumstances.

Witness—A body of about 500 cavalry were reported by Col. Malcolmson to be coming down on the rear at a gallop. This was reported, I think, by Major Hogg to General Burrows. They looked through their glasses and found it was our rear guard under Lieutenant Geogeghan.

Please describe Colonel Malcolmson's tone and manner when making this report.

Witness—It was an exclamation made in what I should call an excited way.

What effect was it calculated to produce?

Col. Malcolmson—I object to that; it is a matter of opinion.

The Prosecutor insisted on the question.

The Court having been closed, it decided not to admit the question as it asked for a matter of opinion only when facts were wanted.

Was any alarm or excitement caused amongst officers and men by the exclamation?

Witness—Not that I am aware of.

The Court was again cleared in order that a question proposed to be put by the Prosecutor might be considered.

The President said the Court had decided not to admit the question, not only that, but it considered the question an improper one, as it did not bear in any way upon the charges.

The Prosecutor—If it considered improper I must desire that it be recorded.

The Court decided that the question should not be recorded, it being palpably improper.

Lieutenant E. Monteath then gave evidence.

Were you employed at the rear guard at the commencement of the retreat after the battle of Maiwand and in collecting wounded and tired men?

Yes, I was commanding the party covering the rear of the troops and picked up several wounded and tired men.

After Col. Malcolmson joined you was any alarm raised about the enemy's cavalry?

Witness—Yes.

Please detail the circumstances.

I heard Col. Malcolmson state there might be 500 or more of the enemy's cavalry behind some rising ground on our left, who would probably cut off our retreat if we did not hasten our retirement.

Did you see any of the enemy's cavalry.

I saw what struck me as two videttes on some rising ground about a quarter of a mile off.

When you marched from Khusk-i-Nakhud what was your position in the line of march?

I was in the rear.

Please describe the order of march.

The 3rd Sind Horse leading, then a portion of the 3rd Light Cavalry and other portion of the Sind Horse in the rear under my command. The pace was very rapid, and I had several times to order my party to trot and gallop to maintain their position near the 3rd Cavalry so as not to lose sight of them. We were very much distressed from want of water. When I arrived in the neighbourhood of Ata Karez, we received a report from a sowar that he knew where water could be found. General Nuttall on this sent on a sowar to Colonel Malcolmson ordering him to halt his regiment. This sowar brought back answer that the men and horses were thirsty and were going on towards the water. We then went to the water indicated by the sowar. I did not see the main body of the 3rd Sind Horse again until we reached Howzi Madat.

Where did you lose sight of the main body of the 3rd Sind Horse?

We must have lost sight of them at Ata Karez.

During the retreat from Howzi Madat to Ashu Khan were any orders brought to Colonel Malcolmson; if so, where?

Colonel Malcolmson—I object to that question unless he states he was actually with me at the time.

Were you present?

Witness—I was present when two orders were brought. I should say the first one about half way. Major Leach was, I believe, the bearer of the first one. It was an order to halt as we were proceeding too fast. I do not recollect who was the bearer of the second order, likewise to halt.

When Major Leach brought the order about how long did you halt.

Witness—About half an hour to the best of my recollection.

When halted at Ashu Khan, was there any alarm about the enemy's cavalry; if so, what?

Witness—There was an alarm that the enemy's cavalry were on our rear; we were at the time trying to draw a smoothbore gun with cavalry horses. On the alarm being raised, General Burrows ordered the gun to be loaded. General Burrows then said: "This must surely be Lieut. Geogeghan's troop." Colonel Malcolmson said in my hearing to several officers among whom was Major Hogg "Can you not persuade General Burrows to retire and abandon the gun." However, it turned out to be a false alarm, and to be Mr. Geogeghan's troop.

Please describe Colonel Malcolmson's tone and manner on this occasion.

Witness—It seemed highly flurried and excited.

Did his suggestions have any effect on you personally, and if so, what?

Witness—I felt rather despondent about our ever getting successfully out of the business in which we were then employed.

The Prosecutor—That is all I wish to ask the witness.

Lieut.-Colonel Leach, V.C., R.E., was then called. He stated that he went out on survey duty, and after the affair at Girishk placed himself at General Burrows's disposal.

During the retreat from Howzi Madat did you carry an order to General Nuttall from General Burrows?

Witness—I carried an order from General Burrows to General Nuttall. The order was that the cavalry were to go easy, to allow the guns to come up.

Did you carry a second order; if so, what was it?

Witness—Yes, I did. Some time after this, when we were about four miles from Ashu Khan, and I was still with General Burrows and Captain Slade, General Burrows not seeing anything of the cavalry, asked me what order I had given, and whether I had told the cavalry to halt. I said "no," but I had given the order to General Nuttall that the cavalry were to go easy. I was then ordered to ride on and order a halt.

How did you carry out the order.

I rode on at once, and after proceeding about two miles I met General Nuttall and Lieut. Monteath alone. I gave the second order to General Nuttall, and being myself on a fresh horse was asked by him to ride on and halt the cavalry. I went a further distance—as near as I can judge about a mile—before I overtook them. I then delivered the order.

To whom did you deliver the order?

Witness—To Colonel Malcolmson.

When you reached the cavalry and Colonel Malcolmson, at what pace were they going?

Witness—At a walk.

Was it an ordinary walk?

Witness—The troopers in rear were walking out.

Where were the guns at this time?

Witness—The guns had been left a long way in the rear with Captain Slade.

Were there wounded officers and men on these guns?

Witness—Yes.

While halted at Ashu Khan, did you hear any objections to the halt as unnecessary?

Witness—Colonel Malcolmson deprecated the prolonged halt that was made there.

Please state what Colonel Malcolmson said when deprecating the prolonged halt.

Several officers were grouped together with the cavalry. It was then daylight. Shots had been heard in the direction of Kandahar. Colonel Malcolmson openly gave his opinion that the cavalry ought to move on.

Was any other remark made in your hearing at Ashu Khan relative to the delay on the part of the cavalry?

As far as I can recollect one of Colonel Malcolmson's statements was that if there were further delay we should none of us reach Kandahar. This was after the firing to which I have alluded.

Was this statement made openly or how?

So far openly that I believe it was not addressed in any way to myself.

Please describe Colonel Malcolmson's tone and manner when he made the remarks spoken of?

The question of retirement had been openly discussed by officers who were known to each other. Colonel Malcolmson was merely giving his own opinion.

The President—What were his tone and manner, please?

Witness—I noticed nothing particular in his tone and manner.

When you carried the order to Colonel Malcolmson and General Nuttall to halt between Howzi Madat and Ashu Khan did you remind Colonel Malcolmson that there were wounded officers and men on the guns?

Colonel Malcolmson—I object to that as a leading question.

The question was withdrawn, and the Prosecutor said he had no further questions to ask Lieutenant-Colonel Leach.

The Court was then adjourned. The case for the prosecution will be closed after three native sowars have given evidence.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Court-Martial, Mess-house, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.
Band, 4th K. O., Ladies' Gymkhana, this evening.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Lecture by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, 5-15 p.m.
Recital of Nand Batrisi, at Mahajunwady, Kalbadevi, by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Marina (s), from Mauritius; Brindisi (s), Sydney; Kashgar (s), Shanghai; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Liddesdale (s), North Shields; I. G. S. Tenasserim, and I. G. Czarewitch, Coonoor.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to Calcutta; Khedive (s), Australia; Cosmo (s), Dunkirk; J. Viney (s), Genoa; Nzam (s), China.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson will deliver his fourth University Lecture this day at 5-15 p.m. Subject:—"The Laws of British India." All persons are invited.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The seventh lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in the Hindustani language by Mr. Rajaram Gunesh, of the Elphinstone College, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p. m., at Madhav Bag. Subject:—"Duties of Mankind during the Four Yugas." Hindoos are requested to attend.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of March, 1881. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
001611	010899	013708	051900	028601	008165
		017098	090000	037399	012598
			134984	080200	
			240421		
			251535		
			306918		

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The Band of the 4th King's Own will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening for the last time this season.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Juanita	
Overture To	Zampa	Herold.
Walzer	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Grand Selection from		
Gounod's Opera	Faust	Gounod.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse	Strauss.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Prior entered and the Joseph Vinery left the Dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Pinckney, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talao, was 2,070, the average daily attendance being 271·87.

HANSOM CABS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that some of these useful vehicles are now at the disposal of the Bombay public, and may be hired on reasonable terms. We are afraid the present supply will not be equal to the demand, but this is a difficulty that can soon be surmounted.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Oomercarry, on view of the body of Pandoo Babajee. Deceased was a peon employed at H. M.'s Common Jail. He suddenly became faint while on duty, sat down on a bench, and in a few minutes died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,387, the average daily attendance being 173. There were 1,027 new admissions. Of the total number, 1,852 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, chest and skin diseases, worms, &c. 137 children were vaccinated during the last month.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—A noted character, named Chotoo Madar, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession five handkerchiefs, valued at Re. 1-4, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ICIDES.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Amroota Babajee, aged 16 years, who committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium, in consequence of his having been scolded by his mother for being lazy and neglecting his work at a spinning and weaving mill, where he was employed. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.—An aged Parsee named Beramjee Nowrowjee, residing in the Fort, yesterday committed suicide by jumping in a well opposite the Queen's Statue.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.—Jamboo Keekah, a hawker, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having in his possession sundry articles of regimental necessaries, consisting of coats, trousers, boots, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 30, belonging to H. M.'s 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. He was fined Rs. 10 and treble the value of the property, amounting in all to Rs. 100.—Ragoo Cooshna, a sweeper, was convicted of a similar offence in respect of a serge uniform coat, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to the same brigade. He was fined Rs. 10 and treble the value of the property found in his possession, amounting in all to a fine of Rs. 16.—Seerputtee Cooshna, another sweeper, was convicted of a similar offence in respect of two serge uniform coats and a pair of trousers, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to the same brigade. He was fined Rs. 5 and treble the value of the property, amounting in all to Rs. 35.—Rama Bhagoo, another sweeper, was convicted of a similar offence in respect of two serge uniform coats and cholera belt, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to the same brigade. He was fined Rs. 25 and treble the value of the property, amounting in all to a fine of Rs. 40.—Nagoo Tookaram, also a sweeper, was convicted of a similar offence in respect of a serge uniform coat, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to the same brigade. He was fined Rs. 10 and treble the value of the property found in his possession, amounting in all to a fine of Rs. 16.—Ramchunder Luximon, a hawker, was convicted of buying from James Carty, a private of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, a regimental coat valued at Rs. 2. He was convicted and fined Rs. 4 and treble the value of the coat purchased, amounting in all to Rs. 10.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We have pleasure in calling attention to the prosperous state of affairs shown by an institution so peculiarly belonging to Bombay as the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company. The sixth annual report of the progress of this company must be highly satisfactory to all who are associated with it. A steady increase of new business appears to have been taken up, amounting to a much lower sum than last year. Proposals for sums amounting to Rs. 29,23,250 and on them 636 policies were issued, covering the sum of Rs. 22,07,750, thus yielding a new additional income of Rs. 98,229-9-8. The total income of the company, including interest on investments, stands at Rs. 2,01,601-8-5. The accumulated fund now amounts to Rs. 2,09,329-12-11, whilst the total amounts reach Rs. 2,59,829-12-11. This brief statement of the affairs of the company serves to show in how sound a position it stands and how great its claim is to support throughout India. Its first principles are local management. No amalgamation funds invested in Government Securities in the hands of the Official Trustee of Bombay. The Report (with Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report attached) may be recommended to those who purpose insuring their lives to obtain a copy of the same. The company is deserving of all praise for the careful and economical way in which it has been conducted.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship J. B. Brown. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m., and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

Read Government Resolution dated 26th March, communicating the telegram despatched by them to the Government of India on that date, urging that the Viceroy's assent be accorded to the Port Trust Amendment Bill, and stating that otherwise the Trustees must borrow under the old debenture form. Read Government Resolution, dated 30th March, communicating to the Trustees a letter from the Government of India, dated 26th March, confirming the authority given to the Trustees by telegraph to borrow 7 lakhs of rupees; and stating that the Government of India will not claim compound interest upon any short payment of revenue for the current year not exceeding the difference between this sum and the 9½ lakhs which the Trustees proposed to borrow. Read reply dated 1st April, stating that the Trustees will await the result of the reference which has already been made to the Government of India with regard to the "Amendment Bill," and pointing out that it will be impossible to borrow money on debenture at a day's notice, Government are therefore requested to apply for the sanction of the Government of India to the withdrawal of all claim for compound interest to the extent of 9½ lakhs for such reasonable time as may be required to borrow money on debenture. An inquiry is also made as to the source from which the Trustees will be expected to obtain in the year 1881-82 the difference between the sum of 7 lakhs and the amount spent up, to 31st March, 1881, on the new works, for which that loan was sanctioned: the amount of that difference being required from expenditure on the new works in question, while the Government of India require it to be paid to them on account of interest on capital to 31st March, 1881. Resolution:—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 1021, dated 28th March, directing that the "B Quarantine" Rules of 1879 be brought into operation as a temporary measure at Kurrachee and Bombay. Read Government Resolution No. 1096, dated 2nd April, forwarding copy of a telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, with a copy of the bill of health granted at Busreh to the Kallamshire. Read copy of a letter from the Port Officer to the Commissioner of Customs, dated 30th March, recommending that a subordinate Medical Officer, such as an apothecary of some experience, be stationed on board the Inner Light Vessel, in order to be in readiness to make preliminary inquiries and examination, if necessary, of vessels coming into port; and also making recommendations with regard to the creation of infected vessels and individuals. Resolution:—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 170, dated 23rd March, directing the Superintendent of Marine to remove the fishing stakes which at present impede the navigation of the entrance to Bombay Harbour; and intimating that orders will be passed with regard to other portions of the coast to the north and south of Bombay, when the Bill at present under consideration for removing and preventing obstructions in fairway generally becomes law. Resolution:—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 16th March, asking to what extent the Trustees can relieve the Municipality of expense incidental to lowering the new road along the north side of Wadi Bunder, by removing the material in the embankment and using it to fill in and level adjacent Port Trust ground. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 25th March, stating that the surplus material referred to amounts to about 800 brass, and that the cost of removing it will be from 8 to 12 annas per brass according to distance. Resolution:—As much earth should be removed as the Municipality can spare up to 4,000 brass: the cost of removal at the rate named by the Resident Engineer should be charged to Contingent Works, Revenue.

Read letters from the Dock Superintendent, dated 26th February and 5th March, asking that enclosed spaces be provided in all the Dock sheds for the reception of broken and damaged packages. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 30th March, estimating the cost of removing three of the present rooms and erecting nine others at Rs. 911. Resolution:—Sanctioned as a charge against Revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th March, asking that the lanes between the Dock warehouses be fenced in, so that the space may be used for the storage of metals entrusted to the warehouse department. The Resident Engineer's estimate of the cost of closing the gullies on the east side, with gates, is Rs. 1,680. Resolution:—One-half of the gullies should be fenced in at an estimated cost of Rs. 840.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th March, suggesting that a rule be passed authorizing the levy of ½ wharfage fees when goods are brought to the bunders for export, and are afterwards removed back to the native town. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution:—No action need be taken in the matter at present.

Read letter from Messrs. Smith and Frere, dated 1st April, intimating that their clients, Messrs. Edulji Framji and Company, are owners of a piece of land with two bungalows thereon, now used as a hotel, which abut on the land about to be leased by the Trustees to Mr. Lafond. They state that stables next their clients' property would cause a nuisance to persons living in the buildings above referred to, and they therefore ask the Trustees to desist from letting the land in question to Mr. Lafond for the purpose of building stables thereon. Resolution:—The Trustees regret that they see no reason to take any action on Messrs. Smith and Frere's letter.

Read letter from the Executive Commissariat Officer, dated 11th March, bringing to notice an Act of the Imperial Parliament exempting officers and soldiers from tolls on themselves, their horses, and baggage on passing over wharves in England and in India, and asking that the Trustees will forego their fees on officers' horses and baggage. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution:—It should be pointed out to Government that under the Act of Parliament referred to, payments from officers, &c., concerned cannot apparently be enforced by the Trustees, but that it cannot be intended that the Trust should, in consequence, lose any portion of its revenue. This being so, Government should be asked to authorize the Commissariat Department to pay to the Trust all charges to which the Act applies.

Read letter from the Officer in charge of Sewree Powder Magazine, dated 25th February, intimating that the walls on the magazine premises have run dry, and that the establishment have now no water-supply. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 28th March, stating, in reply to an inquiry made, that a bheestie will be required from February until the middle of June, say 4½ months. Resolution:—A bheestie should be employed at Rs. 10 a month from now until the rains.

Submitted agreements with the Hall and Anchor Line of steamers respectively giving them reserved accommodation at Prince's Dock. These were signed by the Chairman and by two Trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix to them the seal of the Trust. Submitted Government Resolution, No. 784, dated 7th March, on the subject of the use of false weights and measures by traders in Bombay, with reports by the Commissioner of Police and the Legal Remembrancer. Government request the Trustees to favour Government with their opinion on the subject. Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers were circulated. Resolution:—Government should be informed that the Trustees consider an amendment of the existing law in the direction suggested by the Legal Remembrancer to be expedient.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Government Resolution No. 184, dated 29th March, stating that the Government of India will be requested to inform the Trustees of the grounds on which their law officers have decided that the balance of the deficits for 1873-79 can be claimed from the Trustees.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 31st March, reporting that a native boat without lights fouled the steamer Vorwaerts when the latter was entering the harbour on 25th ultimo.

Note.—As no blame is attributable to the Pilot, Mr. Avent, it is proposed to record the papers.

Pilotage statement for week ending 1st April:—

24 vessels piloted into harbour.
19 „ „ out of „
20 „ transported.
2 „ attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 31st March:—

9 square-rigged vessels entered.
5 „ „ „ left.
12 „ „ „ remaining in Dock.
3 native craft entered.
5 „ „ left.

BENGAL.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE WATER-SUPPLY.—Owing to the notification made by the Municipal Engineer that there would be a deficient supply of water to the public on the 5th and 6th, there was great excitement on Monday, especially amongst the poorer classes of all creeds. The common belief was that there would be a total suspension of the supply, and the greatest activity prevailed to lay up a store of water. All the available vessels in the houses were brought into requisitions for the purpose, but these not being enough, a general rush followed to the bazaars to procure earthern *ghurrahs* and pots, the demand for which went up in a way never known before. The few *bhisties* who may yet be met with haunting the scene of their former greatness, were not slow in seizing upon the occasion for their own advantage. They were called for in every direction, and received four, six, and eight pice for every bag of water brought from the water pipe round the corner.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS.—In the Waziri expedition skilled signallers are to accompany every section of the force. In Lahore the telegraph employees invariably join one or other of the volunteer companies, and it may not be uninteresting to volunteers in other parts of India to learn that, in the recent outpost and skirmishing manœuvres near Lahore, telegraph volunteers were employed as scouts and connecting links to signal to the supports and reserve the movements of the enemy. They were provided with flags, white and blue striped, and with these signalled out their messages with the utmost accuracy, the receiver reporting to the nearest officer, who made his dispositions accordingly. The signallers were posted on mounds or ruins, behind which their signals were concealed from the enemy. The result was that, though the reserve was necessarily somewhat scattered on account of the extent of the ground to be defended, they were aware of the movements of the attacking force from the commencement, and were able to make a proper defence. We commend the idea to the other corps in India, most of which include telegraph employees in their ranks. The general was much pleased at the volunteers thus turning the tables on the regulars, and laughingly remarked that their only fault was that they did not take him prisoner when he came to reconnoitre.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MADRAS.

SIGNOR POMPEI'S OPERA COMPANY.—Signor Pompei, late of Madame Carlotta Patti's Opera Company, announces that, if sufficient inducement offers, he will visit Madras for three weeks in August, with the following artists:—Prima Donna Soprano Assoluto, Signora Fochi and Signora Torrigi, Prima Donna Contralto Assoluto, Signora Albini, Primi Tenori Assoluti, Signor Castagna, Signor Paterlini, Primi Baritioni Assoluti, Signor de Ruggero, Signor Gamoetti, Primo Basso Assoluto, Signor Giommi, Primo Buffo Assoluto, and Signor Topai. There will also be nine Chorus men, five Chorus women, and twelve Professors of Orchestra. His repertory comprises Mose, Ugonotti, Ione, Lugrezia Borgia, Falsi Monetari. Faust, Attila Rigoletto, Maria de Roban, Ernani, Norma, Favorita. Forza del Destino, Macbeth, Gemma. Ruy Blas, Foscari, Educande di Sorrento Linda, Ebreo. Marta, Lucia Barbiere, Ballo in Maschera, Puritani. Don Giovanni, Sonnambula, Polliuto, Vespri Siciliani. Traviata, Travatore, Lombardi, Esmeralda, Don Carlos, Vittore Pisani. Birrajo di Preston, and Simon Boccanera. The Signor proposes to give four representations per week, and he has fixed the price of a season ticket at Rs. 70 to admit one person, or Rs. 220 to admit four persons.—*Mail.*

THE MARGOSCHIS CASE.—The hearing of this case was proceeded with on Wednesday afternoon, before Colonel Weldon, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court. Mr. Margoschis, the Principal of the Vepery S. P. G. High School, was brought from the Penitentiary to which place he had been removed from the Lunatic Asylum, by Inspector Macnamara. Mr. Wilie Grant instructed by Mr. Laing appeared for the accused, who was arraigned on a charge of having committed murder by causing the death of his butler, named Polliam, on the 22nd ultimo, by shooting him with a revolver. Mr. Grant asked the Court to hear the case in Chambers, as Dr. Leapingwell was of opinion that the accused was nervous, and that it was very desirable to avoid excitement to hear the case in his private room. His Worship upon this adjourned to his chambers where the accused was produced. The Rev. Mr. Margoschis, the brother of the accused, was then called and examined, and he stated what took place on the 22nd instant, how Polliam the butler was shot, and deposed to the state of the accused's mind before and after the commission of the offence. The delusion which the accused was laboring under was that there was a conspiracy to falsify his accounts. His Worship examined the witness at great length, the evidence being a mere recapitulation of that given before the Deputy Coroner which has already been published.—*Mail.*

AN UNPLEASANT DISTURBANCE.—We are informed that for the last two nights drunken folk have been perambulating the Poonamallee Road in the vicinity of the Kirk. Last night (April 6) a gentleman was reclining in his easy chair dawdling in the arms of leisure and of thought, when he was suddenly aroused from his musings by a soldier uniform, who said, with uplifted hand, that he had come "to have it out." The gentleman in the arm chair sprang to his feet, faced the intruder, and stayed the impending blow. The maty who was just bringing a glass of water to his master in the meanwhile retired with more precipitation than order. The intruder was told that he must have been labouring under some mistake or delusion, and was invited to go. But on "having it out" he seemed determined. Once more he raised his hand, and once more the blow was warded off. The gentleman more perplexed than before, finding that "soft persuasion" failed, repeated his invitation to depart. When, to cap the climax of his bewilderment he found himself locked in a close embrace! Now he had actually

"* * * To hold his own
No Maiden's arms were round him thrown."

After a little straining and struggling the votary of Bacchus found he had met with more than his match and retreated, murmuring incoherently. The unwelcome visitor was a soldier, we believe, of the Artillery stationed at the Mount. We regret that such things should occur, for had there been no gentleman in the house, the ladies would, perhaps, have had rather a seriously disturbed time of it. Are our policemen nodding?—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

THE following extract from a Frontier Memorandum, written in 1876, is of some interest as bearing upon the present Waziri Expedition:—

One of the most important Pathan tribes on the north-west border is the Waziris, who inhabit the whole country to the west of the trans-Indus frontier from Thal and the Miranzi valley, on the Kurram river, to the Gumal Pass on the southern border of Tank. They are strong in numbers, and brave and powerful individually, making excellent soldiers, many of them taking service in British regiments. There is little tribal cohesion among them, the different individual section being generally indifferent to the action or policy of the others, some behaving in a friendly manner, others remaining persistently hostile. The powerful section of the Mahsuds, inhabiting the immediate border of Bannu and Tank, for many years gave great trouble, and their raids have disturbed the whole of the frontier from Bannu to Kulachi. Their country is exceedingly difficult to penetrate, being intersected by deep ravines, the only roads being through difficult passses, while a blockade affects this tribe less than many others with a smaller trade for the reason that the Waziri country is fertile, well watered and well wooded, and the tribe is able to support itself on the produce of its fields and cattle. Of the Mahsuds there are three main sections, the Alazais, the Shaman Khels, and the Balolzais. The first have been friendly during the past ten years, and their intercourse with the British Government has been uninterrupted. The Balolzais, mustering some 8,000 fighting men, which is more than the other two sections can together muster, have ever been among the most inveterate of our foes, and in 1860, their conduct had become so outrageous that it was necessary to send against them an expedition of more than 5,000 men, under General Chamberlain. There chief town, Kanigorum, was occupied, and the section was heavily fined, but the spirit of the tribe was unbroken, and, 1861, a murderous outrage necessitated their prescription and exclusion from British territory. At last, after years of turbulence, the Balolzais submitted, in 1873, to the Government. They agreed for the future to restore property plundered in British territory, to pay compensation for the death or injury of British subjects, and to submit, in the case of any proved offence, to any fine that might be inflicted at the discretion of the Government. For past misconduct they paid down in cash an indemnity of upwards of Rs. 10,000, and in return, the section was re-admitted to the privileges of intercourse and trade, and its political prisoners were released. Hostages for the observance of the terms, being thirty-three representative men of the different clans, were sent to Dera Ismail Khan, these being liable to imprisonment or deportation if the condition of the engagement made were violated.

From 1868, the Shaman Khel section had been subjected, owing to outrages committed by them, to the same disabilities and restraints as their Balolzai tribesmen. But in 1873, many of the clan having fallen as prisoners into our hands, they accepted terms offered them by the Government, and, in 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor received the submission of the representatives of all sections of the Mahsud tribe at Tank, an event unprecedented in the history of the Waziri trile.

The semi-independent district of Tank, ruled by a Nawab related by blood to the Mahsud Waziris, had long been the most unsatisfactory part of the Punjab border. The whole arrangements for police control and for necessary communications with the independent tribes in the neighbouring hills were in the hands of the Nawab, whose influence, great though it may have been, was still unsufficient to control his warlike and savage neighbours, whose raids, robberies, and murders were incessant in the Tank valley. This state of things became, at length, so intolerable that, in 1872-73, after the most careful consideration of the whole case, the Lieutenant-Governor submitted certain proposal in regard to this district, which in 1874, received the sanction of the Government of India. The police administration was taken out of the hands of the Nawab, who was compensated for this loss of dignity by a very large increase to his revenue, which the land assessment, then being carried on in the district, permitted the Government to satisfactorily arrange. The revenue administration was left in his hands, his eldest son being appointed the chief revenue officer. Mahsud Waziris were encouraged to go direct to the district officer of Dera Ismail Khan or Bannu, as the case might be, to state any grievances of which they might have to complain; and the intervention of the Nawab of Tank between the independent tribes and British Government was ended. Through the Mahsud country passes the Gumal rout, the road chiefly used by the Povinda traders between Hindustan and Ghazni and Kandahar, comparatively easy for laden camels, with abundant water and forage. Next to the Bolan, this route, more commonly known as the Ghwalari, is the most important on the north-west frontier. In 1861, the trade passing by this road was estimated at Rs. 33,00,000 and in 1870 at Rs. 50,00,000. The improvement of this route has been long desired by the Government, and on the submission of all the sections of the Mahsuds in 1874, opportunity was taken to discuss the subject with them.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

About 25 dozen old Scotch whisky just arrived.
1 English racing saddle complete do.
1 do. gentleman's hunting saddle do.
1 do. lady's side saddle do.

AT 1 P. M.

1 brown Arab horse, 4 years old, sound and very showy, broken to single harness.

1 handsome Bellary cart with a handsome fast trotting iron grey galloway and set of plated mounted harness.

1 handsome chesnut pony, about 13 hands, very showy and a good mover, goes well in saddle, and has carried a lady.

1 handsome English-built buggy with a handsome fast trotting Deccan pony and set of plated mounted harness.

1 handsome Bay horse, young, sound, and broken to hand.

BONA FIDE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of D. D. Cama, Esq., the same comprises rich engraved and cut glassware, handsome dinner and tea services, best platedware, such as ice-pitcher, cruet stand with 4 bottles, chamber, table and piano candlesticks, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished house-hold furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, medal pattern side board, what-nots, pier, circular, oval, round, writing, dressing and washing tables, reclining and conversation couches, centre ottoman, cady and drawing-room, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, eight light hanging chandellier, hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome mahogany semi-grand piano brass bound by "J. Broadwood and Sons," chiffoniers, iron four-posts bedsteads, camp cots, almirah, chest-of-drawers, clothes presses, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horse, bath tubs, dispense articles and cooking utensils, table ornaments flower vases, books, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built light four-seated open carriage.
1 do. do. office shigram.
1 do. fast-trotting grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, lady's side saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold in the evening on the day of sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. Rose and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major T. Cody.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the tents near the Cooperage, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of R. Pile, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th and THURSDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, the whole of the very valuable and handsome elaborately carved blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a boudoir, solid mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, in perfect order, rich table ornaments, bronze and Japanese vases, real China sugar jars, a handsome English-built fashionable barouche on eliptic springs by "W. & F. Thorn," a pair of handsome fast trotting whaler geldings, regularly driven in single and double harness, and one of which has been used occasionally as a saddle horse, one handsome solid mahogany metal boudoir, grand piano, sets of single and double-harness, gentleman and lady's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, choice wines, books, &c., &c., the property of General H. J. Warre, C.B., late Commander-in-Chief, the same comprises rich thin beaded pattern glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as oval hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea trays, sugar basins, breakfast companion, set of very rich electroplated spoons and forks for 18 persons, in oakwood case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome french-polished richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as large dining table on pedestals in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, pier, circular, oval, tripod, money, writing, dressing and washing tables, drawing, dining-room, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, easy, folding and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, centre ottoman, hanging and table argand and kerosine amps, a solid mahogany grand boudoir piano 7 octaves, by Collard and Collard, Brussels and Persian carpets, 5-light candelabras, iron 4 post bedsteads, complete, single and double camp cots, chest-of-drawers, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, wines, plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built fashionable barouche on elliptic springs, by W. and T. Thorn.

1 handsome English-built palanquin shigram, nearly new.

1 pair handsome fast-trotting bay waler geldings, set of plated and brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c.

The property of J. E. Fox, Esq.

1 handsome English-built fashionable barouche on elliptic springs, by W. & T. Thorn.

1 handsome English-built self-driving cab phaeton suitable for single horse or pair of horses.

1 pair handsome fast-trotting waler geldings, regularly driven in single and double harness, and one of which has been used occasionally as a sadde horse.

The property of Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner—

1 handsome English-built C. spring barouche.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of whom it may concern, at the goods siding, Byculla Station, two consignments of scrap iron, weighing about 45 maunds, consigned from Mr. Bradshaw, Jubbulpur, to Messrs. Richardson and Co., Byculla, and refused by owner.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1881.

NOTICES.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per impl. gallon. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
X RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 8
SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—Cash with order.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and messes, apply to

CAREW & Co., Ld.,
ROSA, N. W. P.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.

Rosa, N. W. P., 25th February, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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RESTAURANT,
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PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a. p.
Ice-Cream (of sorts) per glass	0 3 0
Ham (Treacher & Co.'s), per pound	0 15 0
Bacon, (do.)	0 15 0
Cheese (Dutch) per pound	0 13 0
Do. (English) per pound	0 12 0
Paris Confectionery, and Chocolate, per pound	3 0 0
French Apple sugar (gré de pomme), per dozen	1 8 0
Fruit Chocolate (Nauget e lepert), per dozen	1 8 0
English Confectionery, according to quality	
Calcutta Confectionery, per pound	0 8 0
Cheese Cakes, Currants, Sponge, Sliced macaroon, and Wedding macaroon, per dozen	1 2 0
Mince-pie, per dozen	2 4 0
Jam Puffs,	1 4 0
,, ,, (large size), per dozen	2 8 0
,, Tartlets (small size), per dozen	1 8 0
Oyster patties, (by order) per dozen	3 0 0
Mutton patties,	3 0 0
Muscat Halva pieces, per dozen	1 2 0
Nagar biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
,, Sweesberry biscuits, per pound	0 12 0
,, mixed biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
,, butter biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
Bombay biscuits, annas 6 to Re. 1 per pound	1 0 0
Syrups of sorts, (Crosse and Blackwell's), per dozen bottles	10 0 0
Bombay syrup, per dozen bottles	4 8 0
Bread, first sort, 8 pounds per Re. 1	1 0 0
Dinner rolls, 30 per Re. 1, by order	1 0 0
Messrs. Bapty Brothers' flour bread, each	0 1 6
American butter, 2 lbs. tin	2 8 0
,, ,, 1 lb.	1 8 0
Cheroots of sorts	

Wedding Cakes, ornamented, Christening Cakes, and Ice-cream in great variety, supplied at the shortest notice.

Large quantities will be charged at moderate price.

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CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

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Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

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	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. * 2 stars	,, 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	,, 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	,, 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 21 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	
Do. do. (1 doz.)		Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	1 6 ,,	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

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CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshofer	27 8	
Rudesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	31 8	
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WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes Rs. 21 0
Châteu Yquem ,, 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	11 0	14 0
St. Estephe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
,, Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars Rs. 25
Gold ,,

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star Rs.

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
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I BEG to intimate that I have COMMENCED BUSINESS as TIMBER MERCHANT and CARPENTER at Victoria Road, Byculla, and having been 17 years Manager of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, my practical experience will enable me to execute orders on the most favorable terms.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Bombay, 4th April, 1881.

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No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.	GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.	ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.	SMITH ORGAN Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,
with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from 8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	,, 10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	,, 18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	,, 18 0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	,, 12 0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	,, 20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	,, 20 0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	,, 25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	,, 65 0
,, Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	,, 80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	,, 55 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	,, 30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	,, 18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	,, 85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	,, 10 0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	,, 45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	,, 8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	,, 3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	,, 7 0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	,, 6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	,, 1 8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	,, 25 0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	,, 20 0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	,, 12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	,, 16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	,, 18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	,, 150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	,, 6 8
Toast Racks	,, 10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	,, 150 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

CASH Qts.	CASH Pts.		CREDIT Qts.	CREDIT Pts.
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

CASH Qts.	CASH Pts.		CREDIT Qts.	CREDIT Pts.
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	41 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

CASH Qts.	CASH Pts.		CREDIT Qts.	CREDIT Pts.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

CASH Qts.	CASH Pts.		CREDIT Qts.	CREDIT Pts.
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
21 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	31 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
18 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	18 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	,,	14 0
11 4	,,	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	421 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Marke
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

M. N. & CO. WILL OFFER
FROM MONDAY, THE 4TH APRIL,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY,
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ORIGINAL PRICES.

RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 20
Do. ,, large size	,, 25 and 30
Do. ,, do. very superior	,, 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	,, 30 and 35
formerly sold at	,, 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	,, 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch"	,, 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	,, 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	,, 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	,, 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	,, 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	,, 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	,, 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	,, 65
Do. do. lever escapement	,, 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	,, 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	,, 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	,, 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	,, 60.
In fine Silver case with key	,, 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	,, 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	,, 30.
In semi-Hunting	,, 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

WE HAVE IN STOCK:—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

APPLICATIONS from SHAREHOLDE for much more than the limited amount of Cap offered for Subscription having been received, Directors have resolved to issue the remaining 1,000 sh of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 10 paid up, held over, so complete the full Capital of the Association.

Applications for 400 of the above have already b received.

By Order of the Directors
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 £300,000
,, 1872 £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

NOTICES.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, for a Mofussil Newspaper, a smart and intelligent READER. Salary, Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150. None but steady and experienced men need apply. Address by letter only, "Reader," care of Messrs. WM. WATSON and Co., Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9	do.
F F F	do. 10	do.
F ½	do. 10	do.
F F	do. 10	do.
F F F	do. 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of a change in the law effected by Act IX. of 1881 the ASSETS of ESTATES that come under the administration of the Administrator General will no longer be retained for the period of one year, but will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled at the expiration of the period especified in the advertisements which will appear from time to time in the local papers. Such advertisements will be inserted once weekly, and the public are hereby required to take NOTICE that CLAIMS must be sent in punctually against estates by the time specified in such advertisements, or else they will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 18th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WALTER ALEXANDER, late of Kotree.
JOHN EDWARD WALTON, late of Pershore in the county of Worcester, Hotel Proprietor.
SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN SIMPSON, late in Medical Charge of the 23rd Bombay N. L. I.
DR. JOSEPH VICTOR DUCKWORTH, late Civil Surgeon, Bassim.
LIEUT.-COL. A. M. SHEWELL, late Deputy Commissary-General, Kandahar.
G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY, late Principal of the Indore Residency College.
JOHN HUDSON, late Engine-driver, I. V. State Railway.
PEDRO RODRIGUES, late Native of Goa.
CHARLES JOSEPH PHILLIPS, late of Bombay and Poona.
HENRY BROOKS, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry. Company.
OSCAR CHARLES MARTIN, late Contractor.
CHARLES C. GRONDONA, late Italian Consul at Bombay.
GENERAL HENRY FRANCIS BROOKE, late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.
C. WHITE, late Civil Engineer, Bhownuggur.
WM. INGRAM, late Permanent Way Inspector, Kandahar State Railway.
JAMES BENNIE, late of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent into the undersigned at his Office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th March, 1881.

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